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No. 2086.

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UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.—

POLITICAL ECONOMY.
Professor T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE will commence a COURSE of LECTURES on this Subject on MONDAY, October 21st, at 3 p.m., and will Lecture on succeeding Thursdays and Mondays at the same hour.

The First Part of the Course will consist of Ten Lectures, Fee, 11 11s. 6d. The Second Part of the Course will begin in March, and will include fifteen Lectures, Fee, 21 12s. 6d.; Fee for the whole Course, 32 5s.

A JOSEPH HUME Scholarship in Political Economy of 201. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in November, 1868. The Competition for this Scholarship is limited to those Students of the College during the present Session who shall have regularly attended the entire Course and Lectures in the Class of Political Economy.

Prospectuses, containing further information and the regulations relating to the Scholarship, may be obtained at the Office of the College.

JOHN ROBSON, B.A., Secretary to the Council.

October, 1867.

EVENING LECTURES at the ROYAL

SCHOOL OF MINES, JERMYN-STREET.

Prof. HUXLEY, LL.D. F.R.S. will commence a Course of TEN LECTURES on "Invertebrate Animals," on TUESDAY, October 22, at 8 o'clock. To be continued on each succeeding Tuesday, and terminating on Friday Evening, December 20.

Tickets for the Course, price 1s., may be had at the Museum of Practical Geology.

TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

LONDON INSTITUTION,

FINSBURY CIRCUIS—October 9, 1867.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the following COURSES of LECTURES will be delivered in the ensuing Season on the days appointed; each Lecture will be commenced at 7 o'clock in the Evening precisely.

First Course.—Two Lectures on the Study of Natural History, by T. H. Huxley, Esq., LL.D. F.R.S., Professor of Natural History in the Royal School of Mines, Hunterian Professor of Comparative Anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, &c.

Monday, October 14th, 21st, 1867.

Second Course.—Four Lectures on Some Characteristics of English Prose Literature, by Robin Allen, Esq.

Monday, October 28th; November 4th, 11th, 18th, 1867.

Third Course.—Four Lectures on Certain Groups of the Invertebrate Animals, by T. Spencer Cobbold, Esq., M.D. F.R.S. Lecturer on Comparative Anatomy in the Medical School of the Middlesex Hospital.

Thursdays, November 21st, 28th; December 5th, 12th, 1867.

Fourth Course.—Two Lectures on the History of the Harp and its Music, by T. H. Wright, Esq.

Monday, November 25th; December 2nd, 1867.

Fifth Course.—Two Lectures (being the Travers Lectures) on Commercial Law, by Hugh Shield, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Monday, December 16th, 30th, 1867.

Sixth Course.—Four Lectures on the Nature and Form of the Horse, as associated with Science, Art, and History, by E. Waterhouse Hawkins, Esq., F.L.S. F.G.S.

Thursdays, December 26th, 1867; January 2nd, 9th, 23rd, 1868.

Seventh Course.—Two Lectures on Raphael and Michael Angelo, their Works and Schools, by J. Beavington Atkinson, Esq.

Monday, January 6th, 13th, 1868.

Eighth Course.—Three Lectures on the Sepulchral Rites and Tombs, and on the Public Games of the Ancients, by C. J. Newton, Esq., M.A.

Monday, January 20th, 27th; February 3rd, 1868.

Ninth Course.—Four Lectures on the Secular Music of England, from the Earliest Times to the Present, by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.

Monday, February 10th, 17th, 24th; March 2nd, 1868.

Tenth Course.—Eight Lectures on the Chemistry of Metallurgy, by E. T. Chapman, Esq.

Monday, March 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; April 6th, 13th, 20th, 27th, 1868.

Eleventh Course.—Eight Lectures on our Common Garden and Wild Plants, by B. Bentley, Esq., Professor of Botany in the London Institution College, London.

Thursdays, April 2nd, 9th, 16th, 23rd, 30th; May 7th, 14th, 21st.

Conversations, Wednesdays, at half-past Six: December 18th, 1867; January 15th, February 19th, March 18th, 1868.

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LECTURES on Artistic Anatomy will commence on THURSDAY, the 24th inst., at 4 o'clock, and will be continued every successive Thursday, at the FEMALE SCHOOL of ART, 48, Queen-square, W.C., by JOHN W. WALTON, Esq., who has kindly offered the Prize of Five Guineas for the best Outline of the Skeleton, to be competed for by Students of this School. Tickets to the Lectures free to Students; to Ladies (non-Students) a Fee of 12s. for the Session.—Apply at the School, 48, Queen-square, W.C.

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Sales by Auction

Modern Books, Stock of Account Books and Envelopes, Three Fine Old Violins, &c.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on MONDAY, October 22, and following day, at 1 o'clock punctually, SEVERAL THOUSAND VOLUMES of POPULAR MODERN BOOKS, comprising Tales, Novels, Railway Volumes—Quantity of second-hand Publications—Religious and Juvenile—Handsome Table and Gift Books—the Copyrights, Steel Plates, and Stock of the late C. Bennett's Illustrated Juvenile Books—the Stock of Joe Miller's Jests and the best Joe Miller, 2 vols. Also, a Stock of capital Ledgers, and other Account Books—a surplus Stock of useful Envelopes and Miscellaneous Stationery—Three fine Old Violins—Coloured Photographs, framed, &c.

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The Copyrights and Rights of Continuation of 'The Dover Telegraph' and 'Cinq Ports Pilot' Newspapers.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, October 23, at 1 o'clock, the COPYRIGHT and RIGHT of CONTINUATION of that Old-established Conservative Newspaper, 'THE DOVER TELEGRAPH,' published Weekly; also, 'THE CINQUE PORTS PILOT,' published Weekly; and the GOODWILL of the old-established Printing and Bookbinding Business. The Type, Printing Presses, and the usual Plant and Stock to be taken at a valuation.

Particulars of Sale may be had on application.

Stock and Copyrights of the Valuable and Important Scientific Works published by the late Mr. H. Baillière, of 219, Regent-street.

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., EARLY in NOVEMBER (by order of the Executors). The STOCK and COPYRIGHTS of the PUBLICATIONS of the late Mr. H. BAILLIÈRE, of 219, Regent-street; including the Library of Illustrated Standard Scientific Works and numerous Medical, Botanical, and other Works, by eminent English and Foreign Scientific Men.

Catalogues are preparing.

Preliminary Announcement.—Important Reminders of Illustrated Works, Christmas Gift-Books, Books of Prints, &c., the Stock of "Day & Son (Limited)."

MESSRS. HODGSON will SELL by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery-lane, W.C., EARLY in NOVEMBER, by order of the Liquidators, The STOCK of FINE-ART PUBLICATIONS of "DAY & SON (LIMITED)."

Including the REMAINDERS of many important ILLUSTRATED and ILLUMINATED WORKS.

Catalogues are preparing.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE & CO., Auctioneers

of Libraries and Works connected with the Fine Arts, 143 Strand, eight doors west of Somerset House (late Fleet-street), will SELL by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, October 25, and two following days, the CLEARANCE STOCK, being the last Remains of S. O. Beeton's (late Publications); also numerous other valuable Remains of Galleries and Books of Prints, Gift and Presentation Books, Copyrights, Stereotype Plates, and Woodcuts. Amongst the most valuable are—2,000 Beeton's Dictionary of Universal Information, Geography, half bound—1,500 Beeton's Dictionary of Sciences, half bound—400 Garden Management, half bound—2,500 Wild Sports of the World, cloth gilt—1,000 Hubert Ellis cloth gilt—2,500 Don Quixote, cloth gilt—1,500 Savage Habits, cloth gilt—500 Silas the Conjuror, cloth gilt—1,400 Reuben Davidson, cloth gilt—2,500 Curiosities of Savage Life, cloth gilt—2,500 Gilver's Travels, cloth gilt—2,500 Robinson Crusoe, cloth gilt—1,500 Stories of the Wars, cloth gilt—1,700 Book of Birds, cloth gilt—1,500 Book of Poultry, cloth gilt—1,500 Home Pets, half bound—1,000 Poets' Wit and Humour, cloth gilt—1,000 Beauties of Poetry and Art, cloth gilt—1,000 Book of Favourite Modern Ballads, cloth gilt—1,000 Choice Pictures and Choice Poems, cloth gilt—1,000 Poetical Gift Book, cloth gilt—1,000 Treasures of Art and Beauties of Songs, cloth gilt—1,000 Gems from Painters and Poets, cloth gilt—1,000 Three Gems in One Setting, cloth gilt—48 Life of Martin Luther, folio cloth—7,000 Shakespeare Memorial, in wrappers—1,500 Gustave Doré's Captain Castagnette, fancy boards—400 Gustave Doré's Dozen Specimens, fancy boards—2,000 Beeton's Annual for 1867—300 Boy's Own Volumes, cloth gilt—1,000 People's Popular Atlas, Imp. 8vo—338 Knight's Pictorial Book of Common Prayer, cloth and bound—45 Webster's English Dictionary, royal 8vo, half calf—30 Gardens of England, folio—1,000 Poetical Gift Book, cloth gilt—1,000 remaining Stock and Lithographic Stones—40 Gardens of Rome, folio—34 Richardson's English Mansions, folio—15 Nash's Windsor Castle, folio—14 Barnard's Brunner's of London, folio—15 Cook's Views in Italy, folio—55 Cook's Views in the Ionian Islands, Greece, &c., folio—41 Cruise in Scotch Waters, folio—41 Harding's Views in India, folio—17 Beaton's Views in Constantinople, folio—50 Quaker's Views in America—10 Shaw's Art of Illuminating, folio, half morocco—4 Milton's Works, illustrated by Gustave Doré, half morocco—30 Galleries of Pictures after the Old Masters, elaborately illustrated, folio—10 Churchill's Mount Lebanon, cloth—18 Earl's Native Races of the Indian Archipelago, cloth—39 Latham's Native Races of the Russian Empire, cloth—25 Series of the Landmarks of the Family—12 Burton's Excerpta Hieroglyphica, and numerous others.

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Catalogues will be forwarded on receipt of six stamps.

Retirement of the Senior Partner from the Firm of Messrs. LLOYD BROTHERS, 98, Gracechurch-street.

MESSRS. SOUTHGATE & CO., Auctioneers of Libraries and Works connected with the Fine Arts, eight doors west of Somerset House (late 22, Fleet-street), will SELL by AUCTION, on the Premises, 98, Gracechurch-street, on TUESDAY, November 12, and nine following days (Saturdays and Sundays excepted), a PORTION of the VALUABLE STOCK of the well-known Publishing Firm of Messrs. LLOYD BROTHERS, sold in consequence of the retirement of the Senior Partner. The Stock consists of High-Class Modern Oil Paintings and Water-Colour Drawings, Chromo-Lithographs, Coloured Photographs, Artists' and other selected Proofs and Prints of all the Popular Publications of the day, many of them beautifully framed and glazed. Amongst the Modern Pictures may be mentioned examples by—

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MESSRS. SOUTHGATE & CO., Auctioneers of Libraries and Works connected with the Fine Arts, 143 Strand, eight doors west of Somerset House (late 22, Fleet-street), will SELL by AUCTION, EARLY in NOVEMBER,

THE ENTIRE STOCK OF HIGHLY-VALUABLE and IMPORTANT WORKS OF ART;

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MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS respectfully give notice, that they will SELL by AUCTION, at the FREE TRADE HALL, CHAMBERSTON,

on MONDAY, November 4, and seventeen following days (Saturdays excepted), at 12 for 1 o'clock precisely, by order of the Executors, the very Extensive and Valuable Collections of MODERN PICTURES, DRAWINGS, Ancient and Modern Engravings, Books on Art, Models, &c.

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THE ORIGINAL ENGRAVED STEEL PLATES and STOCK of the Portraits of the Bishop of Chamberston, Canon Stowell, Charles Swaine the Poet, &c.—Chromo-lithographs—Coloured and Plain Photographs—Albums—Scrap-Books—Writing-Desks and other Cases—Mathematical Instruments and Microscopes.

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THE PRIVATE COLLECTION, removed from the late Mr. Grundy's residence, the Cliff, Higher Broughton, comprises, among the Drawings, a magnificent work of S. Prout—several very fine works of David Cox, presented by the artist—a View of Florence, the engraved work of J. M. W. Turner, R.A.—and choice examples of

Abolton Finch Pyle
Austen Frost Roberts
Barrett Liversidge Wright, and
Chalton Maclellan Wild

The Pictures comprise a very fine work of H. Howard, R.A.—Two beautiful Landscapes by David Cox—and choice cabinet works of
Baxter Hilton Müller
Cooper Inskip Pickersgill
Creswick Kennedy Roberts
Dunby Leslie Stanfield, and
Firth E. J. Leune Martin

May be publicly viewed Friday and Saturday preceding, and Catalogues had price 1s. at 4, Exchange-street, Manchester; 25, Church-street, Liverpool; the Free Trade Hall, Manchester; and at Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods' Offices, 8, King-street, St. James's-square, London, S.W.

Miscellaneous Assemblage.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, October 25, at half-past 12 precisely, a very handsome and highly-finished Model Tank Locomotive Engine, 4 feet long, a Pair of expensively finished Model Marine Engines, made to scale—Photographic apparatus—Three Sewing Machines—Opera and Race Glasses—Musical Boxes—a few Minerals and Specimens of Natural History, &c.

On view the day before and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Insects.

MR. J. C. STEVENS will SELL by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King-street, Covent-garden, on FRIDAY, November 15, at half-past 12 precisely, the Collections of BRITISH and FOREIGN INSECTS formed by the late Mr. SAMUEL CARTER, of Manchester; together with the Mahogany and other Cabinets in which they are contained.

On view the day prior and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.

Sale of a Valuable Collection of Books (being a Portion of the Stock of Messrs. T. & T. CLARK, who are now confining themselves to Publishing), within 51, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH, on the 28th and 29th of October.

LYON & TURNBULL are instructed by Messrs. CLARK to DISPOSE of, by AUCTION, a Portion of their BOOK STOCK, which comprises a curious selection of Rare Works in General History, Classical Literature, Facsimiles, Antiquities, Astrology, &c., in the Greek, Latin, French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other Languages. Amongst others may be mentioned, Variorum Edition of Cicero—Dictionnaire des Cas de Conscience—Saunders de Matrimonio—Elevier Cesar (Genuine Edition)—Bergeri Thesaurus Gemmarum—Gori Thesaurus Dypychorum—Fici Mirandula Opera, 1605—Cardani Opera—Museum Oesaleum—Selini Systema Cryptographiae—Pierri Hieroglyphica—Roma Sancta—Euchannani Opera—Mercurialis de Arte Gymnastica—Lycothensis, de Prodigis—Œuvres de Bonnet—Clerici Bibliotheca Curieuse, &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready, and will be forwarded to applicants.

On the 10th of November and Ten following days.

THE LIBRARY of the late Mr. GOUBIAN (an Englishman), of Oporto, will be SOLD by AUCTION at LISBON. It consists of choice Copies of valuable, rare, and curious PORTUGUESE and SPANISH BOOKS, in all Classes of Literature.

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By Order, R. A. CAMERON, Secretary.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. CCXLVI., is published THIS DAY.

Contents.
I. ROYAL AUTHORSHIP.
II. FRENCH RETREAT FROM MOSCOW.
III. TRADES' UNIONS.
IV. TALLEYRAND, MACKINTOSH, COBBETT, CANNING.
V. THE TALMUD.
VI. SCIENCE IN SCHOOLS.
VII. PORTRAITS OF CHRIST.
VIII. THE ABYSSINIAN EXPEDITION.
IX. THE CONSERVATIVE SURRENDER.
John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. CCXLIII., October, was published on WEDNESDAY LAST.

Contents.
I. THE NAPOLEON CORRESPONDENCE.
II. CODIFICATION.
III. THE CHRISTIANS OF MADAGASCAR.
IV. TRADES' UNIONS.
V. MISS EDGEWORTH—HER LIFE AND WRITINGS.
VI. AMENDMENT OF THE ANGLICAN RUBRIC.
VII. THE LATE THOMAS DRUMMOND.
VIII. THE SESSION AND ITS SEQUEL.
London: Longmans & Co. Edinburgh: A. & C. Black.

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THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, for OCTOBER.

Contents.
EARLY BRITISH CHRISTIANITY.
THE CATHOLIC REVIVAL.
SECRETAN'S PHILOSOPHY OF FREEDOM.
THE PICTURES OF THE YEAR.
POMPEII.
PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FARM.
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"S N O W."

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THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL REVIEW and JOURNAL OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

No. 18-19 (Double Number), for JULY and OCTOBER, 1867, Contains—

1. On the Theory of Development, and its Bearing on Science and Religion. By J. W. Jackson.
2. On the Struggle of Man with Nature. By Prof. Schaffhausen, of Bonn.
3. On the Human Jaw from the Belgian Bone Caves. By C. Carter Blake.
4. On the Phenomena of a Higher Civilization. By E. B. Tylor.
5. On English Superstition.
6. Flower and Muriel on the Dissection of a Bushwoman.
7. On German Archaic Anthropology.
8. Quatrefores on the Polynesians.
9. On the Primitive Period of the Human Species. By Carl Vogt.
10. Correspondence.
11. Anthropological News.

The JOURNAL OF THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON

Contains—

Papers by the Rev. Dunbar I. Heath, Messrs. Wake, Carter Blake, Groom Napier, R. W. Payne, A. Wilkinson, H. J. Clarke, K. R. H. Mackenzie, H. M. Westropp, S. Phillips Day, J. Fisher, Drs. Thurman, Bell, Dupont, Houghton, Hunt, and Babu Mitra.

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Office of the *Undergraduates' Journal*: 35, Holywell, Oxford.

Just published, price 2s. 6d., Part XXIV. of

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Vols. I., II. and III. are sold in cloth boards at 15s.

A Synopsis of the Contents of the several Parts may be had on application.

Nichols & Sons, 25, Parliament-street.

ELMDALE HOUSE, CLIFTON DOWNS.—

THE BUILDER OF THIS WEEK (Conducted by Mr. Geo. Godwin, F.R.S.) contains fine View and Plans of Elmdale House, Clifton Downs—Papers on Fresh Air—Progress in Bristol—The Smoke Question—Physical Education—Treatment of Monuments in Lige—Early Constitution of Her Majesty's Board of Works—Statistical Congress in Florence—and other subjects, with all the Artistic, Sanitary and Scientific News.—1, York-street, Covent-garden, and all News-vendors.

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NUTRITION THE BASIS OF THE TREATMENT OF DISEASE; the Introductory Address delivered at the Opening of the Medical Session at University College, London, Oct. 1, 1867. By GRALBY HEWITT, M.D. Lond. F.R.C.P. Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children in University College, &c.

London: Longmans, Green, and Co. Paternoster-row.

On Wednesday next, in 1 vol. post 8vo.

WITH MAXIMILIAN IN MEXICO. From the Note-Book of a Mexican Officer. By MAX. BARON VON ALVENSTERN, late Lieutenant in the Imperial Mexican Army.

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ROBERT HARRISON, Secretary and Librarian.

Just published, crown 8vo. cloth extra, price 5s. and may be had at all Libraries,

A BOOK ABOUT DOMINIES; being the Reflections and Recollections of a Member of the Profession.

Edinburgh: William P. Nimmo. London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

KING THEODORE and SOCIETY in ABYSSINIA.—An Original Portrait of Theodore, and Singular Narrative of a recent Imprisonment in Abyssinia, by an Englishman whom Theodore kept captive for three months, and then released. The Paper gives an account of Three Interviews with the King; the conversations which took place; and numerous strange authentic Anecdotes of his History, Habits, and Modes of Government.—See the NOVEMBER Number of LONDON SOCIETY for the (last) part of the above, and the Piccadilly Papers, the Belles of Other Days, the Mail-Guest's Story, the Thumb-nail Sketcher, and Sixteen Illustrations by distinguished artists. Price 1s.—Order early from any Bookseller.

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LITERATURE

Secret Memoirs of J. M. Augéard.—[*Mémoires Secrets de J. M. Augéard, Secrétaire des Commandements de la Reine, Marie Antoinette (1760—1800). Documents Inédits sur les Événements accomplis en France, pendant les Dernières Années du Règne de Louis XIV., le Règne de Louis XV., et la Révolution jusqu'au 18 Brumaire. Précédés d'une Introduction par M. Évariste Bavoux*]. (Paris, Plon; London, Hachette.)

THE author of this work was a member of a good old French family, and he was trained in such a way as might enable him to undertake a post in the financial department of the State. He preferred, however, a more modest course, and ultimately accepted the office of Secretary to Marie Antoinette. Therewith he united the office of a Farmer-General. He was an honest supporter of royalty; and nothing is more singular in his book than the execration with which he unreservedly speaks of many who also called themselves Royalists. Augéard has no very dainty phrases for the Republicans; but the vocabulary from which he picks damaging missiles wherewith to pelt the leading Democrats is a treasury of flattering epithets compared, not merely with the terms, but with the accusations levelled at the leading aristocrats. If Robespierre was "detestable," the Revolution "impious," this Republican a "scamp" and that other a "scoundrel," the Comtes de Provence and d'Artois were something worse. Augéard does not batter royal princes with vulgar phrases; that would have shocked his sense of *bienséance*. But he recounts their deeds in a fiercely indignant tone, leaving his readers to form a judgment upon them; and that satisfies his sense of candid honesty.

Very early in the Revolution he was imprisoned on the charge of having planned the escape of the royal family, by way of Metz. There was no doubt of his being the author of such a project; nevertheless, he saved his life and liberty. He subsequently withdrew beyond the frontier, but he stoutly denies that he was an *émigré*. His hallucination is, that he was on a mission to the emigrant nobles. We cannot wonder that he was ashamed of being ranked with them; for he describes them as worthless scoundrels, steeped in vice, selfish beyond conception, and shameless in their infamy. He was glad enough to be quit of such degrading companionship, even at the expense of acknowledging himself an *émigré*, by soliciting the "radiation" of his name from the list of *émigrés*, in order that he might return to France; which he was permitted to do after the "18th Brumaire." He died in 1805.

At the time of his decease, Augéard was known to have left a manuscript memoir of the period in which he had lived. Every biographical notice of him since has recorded that undoubted fact. The papers were consigned by him to the charge of his friend, the Abbé Poultier, with a recommendation that they should not be published till a season of established order had arrived, and when the revelations could not wound the susceptibility of any living person. They remained in the Abbé's keeping till 1830—a year in which the disorderly wheels of the revolutionary machine took another whirl. At that period, the MSS. passed into the hands of a friend of M. Bavoux, to whom he has made them over for publication, after more than another generation has disappeared. The accomplished editor, who has none of the Royalist feeling of M. Augéard, does not

take upon himself to say that the French Revolution has come to a final close; but he evidently thinks that, amid the important events which are still in progress, the public may find breathing time to read a record of the past by a thoroughly honest and honourable man—as M. Bavoux designates the author whose papers he has edited.

In the first and the last paragraphs of this volume, there is a key-note, and a recurrence to it, of great significance. "My repugnance to write these Memoirs," says M. Augéard, "chiefly arose from the pain I should feel at bringing to the light of day the turpitudes and viciousness of a number of persons of the greatest distinction for their rank and wealth; which proves how feeble and wretched poor humanity is, after all." And when we have passed with him through the intrigues, the uncleanness, the crimes, and the meannesses as bad as crimes, of the perilous epoch, we are not surprised at the terms with which the story closes. The old Royalist, who had worshipped the "King of France and of Navarre," and grieved to see what a poor idol it was,—who had adored the Queen, and, whatever he thought, would not confess that she was much less than adorable,—who had stood in awe before royalty in the abstract, and was made to feel that there was nothing heavenly in it,—who had thought the French princes a part of divinity, and beheld them doing their worst to prove to the world that they were part and parcel of something very opposite,—who, finally, was born and brought up in the faith that *noblesse oblige*, and yet discovered no trace of loyalty, honour, bravery, devotion, or even respect, towards their King in the "nobles" of the day who deserted and betrayed him;—the old Royalist, who had gone through so many experiences, who had left a King in France, and who came back to it by permission of a Consul whose name was unknown when M. Augéard quitted France, closes his volume with an expression indicative of his having fallen into an entirely new world: "I had not been three weeks back in my country without being perfectly aware of what I had to conclude with regard to its position. But, with regard to my own, I felt convinced that I had nothing better to do than to cease to meddle with aught but the furtherance of my own tranquillity; offering daily, at the same time, my best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of France." M. Augéard clearly did not consider that France had reached that consummation under the "Consulat." The wheels of the machine have spun confusedly since his time. Two republics, two empires, a dynasty of Bourbons, closed by two kings whom Augéard saw were just the men for such a catastrophe, a trial on the throne of an Orleans—the name of which family made Augéard shiver whenever he heard it—each has come up in its turn; and the wheels still whirl, no one knowing what may turn up next where "*tout arrive*." It will certainly not be the old Versailles royalty, which M. Augéard tried to persuade himself was something paradisaical, but which he himself found, with great pain, to be nothing less than a "hell upon earth."

At the death of Louis the Fifteenth, says Augéard, there was one thing, and one thing only, held in honour in France, and that was vice. Church and State were equally rotten. The papal nuncio and the Cardinal de la Roche Aymer humbly placed slippers on Madame Du Barry's naked feet, as she sat at her bedside, on rising. The King made private profit by causing a rise in the price of corn, and so helping to famish his people. The Du Barry affected to be shocked at his evil deeds

generally, and pointing to a portrait of Charles the First by Vandyke, which was hung up in his room by her orders, she would bid him look at it; call him *La France*, as if he were no better than a *voleur* in a French comedy, and tell him that his people would treat him one day as the English had treated Charles. "Après moi le déluge!" cried the secure and complacent monarch.

And his successor began his office of King by witnessing plays acted by children at Madame de Polignac's, when he was wanted at the Council. Of the unclean people and the crapulousness which distinguished the old reign, a clean sweep was made at court; but weaknesses and faults almost as fatal took their place. A gold-embroidered rascality surrounded the King, a frivolous crowd of women seduced the Queen to indulge in pursuits below her dignity, yet extravagantly costly in the indulgence. Accordingly, the ancient nobility at Versailles ridiculed Marie Antoinette as a democrat; the enraged and overtaxed people of Paris cursed her for an aristocrat. In the eyes of one, she stooped too low; in those of the other, she held her head too high.

In Augéard's volume she is simply gracious. In greatness or in sorrow, she never forgets her queenly dignity or her womanly sweetness. We get but a glance or two at her, till she is in the midst of the breakers; for Augéard had quietly served her for years, never overstepping the limits of his duty, yet publishing anonymous pamphlets, not to extol, but to warn and save the royalty he loved. The Queen had, probably, learnt something of this, when, after the royal family had been forcibly brought from Versailles to Paris, she received him privately at the Tuileries, and asked him for his opinion and his advice. She dragged him from room to room, pausing to speak in none, because of the listeners at every door, till she reached the little chamber where her daughter lay on a sofa, for want of a bed. When the Queen asked him for his opinion, she seemed paralyzed by his answer—"Madame, you are a prisoner."

Augéard's advice was that she should make her escape, with her children, to Vienna, to obtain the imperial succour that should save her husband. Her sanguine secretary pledged himself for the success of the enterprise. Marie Antoinette was captivated by thoughts of it for a time; but finally she resolutely refused to make the attempt. "My duty," she said, "is not to abandon my husband. I should stay and die at the King's feet." Augéard thought she would act more wisely by escaping and obtaining help to save the King's life.

But that aid would not have been accorded by Austria, even if Marie Antoinette had implored it in person. When Augéard himself visited the Elector of Treves, and asked him to obtain the intervention of his brother the Emperor for the husband of their sister, Marie Antoinette, the Elector laughed at him. That prince declared that royalty in France was suffering from its own follies, and that nothing could justify the Emperor in squandering 60,000 men and 60,000,000*l.* of money in the quarrels of others. France would never take such a step for Austria if Austria was in similar difficulty. As for helping a king against his rebellious subjects, "I should very much like to know," said the Prince Elector, "who stirred Holland to revolt? Who set the Belgian provinces in agitation against my brother? Was it not the King of France who furnished arms to America against her legitimate sovereign, the King of England? And now the stones are tumbling about your own ears, you are screaming out to Europe to come to your help!"

The poor Royalist did not succeed better with the Emperor Leopold, at Frankfort. "If I manifest the slightest active interest," he said, "for my sister, she and her children will only get their throats cut." He had no disinclination to further her escape; but, "as for meddling with the French Revolution, how can I do such a thing? There is no country in the universe which has the right of demanding an account from another, on the score of the constitution it chooses to give itself." He would make no war against the French unless they first declared war against him. M. Augéard withdrew, depressed, and repeated his sad story to Marie Antoinette's sister, the Queen of Naples, Nelson's foolish "Queen, every inch of her!" and that lady was willing to perform impossibilities. "I wish," she exclaimed, "that my brother the Emperor would let me go to Paris. I would go disguised as a seller of something or another! I should easily find my way to my sister's boudoir, and I would say to her—'Well, my poor darling, do you recognize me? When you were on your brilliant throne, you didn't care for us! you never answered my letters! but now you are in misery, I fly to your succour! Only listen to me for an hour, and I will, out of the most unhappy woman in the world, make you the grandest Queen in the whole universe.'" This royal wisecrack did not say how; but she laid the blame of all that had happened on three chief conspirators, the Duke of Orleans, Necker and Lafayette, whom she designated as "trois polissons," tantamount to "three dirty blackguards"! The royalist envoy could not help thinking that there were greater *polissons* than the three above named, and he confesses that he found them amongst the royalist emigrant nobility at Brussels, and especially at Coblenz. At the latter place infamy was enthroned, and the baser French chivalry of that time pirouetted before it by way of homage.

Augéard does not affect to conceal his shame and indignation. The French nobles at Coblenz spoke with at least as much open indecency of the King and Queen as the blindest of their republican enemies did. They were partisans of the King's brothers against the King. "Coblenz," says the disgusted envoy, "seemed to me a more hideous sort of Versailles. It was a common sewer of intrigues, cabals, follies, depredations, and monkey imitations of the ancient court." All the vices of that older court were there, only in an aggravated and more repulsive form. The Emperor was well aware that the horrible scandals circulated against his sister Marie Antoinette were invented at Coblenz by aristocrats whom she had loaded with wealth, favour, and honours. Leopold even laid the possible execution of the King and Queen to the conduct of *Monsieur* and the Comte d'Artois. Grave as was Augéard's mission at Coblenz, the former Prince hailed his coming with a joke. "How did Monsieur receive you?" said his consort to Augéard.—"More as if I had been a lacquey than a gentleman," replied Augéard.—"Exactly like him!" exclaimed the Comtesse de Provence, "I know him well!" She was anxious for permission to withdraw to Turin, and so escape from the worthless women and still more worthless men with whom Coblenz abounded; but her husband refused his consent, as "his dear Madame de Balby" would have had to accompany her mistress, and the Prince would consequently have been separated from that lady! Two hours after Augéard's interview with the Countess, he hurried away from Coblenz. He shook its dust from his feet, as he remarks, vowing that they should never again carry him into such a sink of iniquity.

Brussels was only second, if second, in infamy to Coblenz. The "grande noblesse Française,"

who had established themselves in that city, publicly assailed the character of the Queen in the most indecent terms. When the royal family were arrested at Varennes, the emigrant French nobility at Brussels and Coblenz made no secret of their satisfaction. Augéard even states that, in order to make the imprisonment of that doubly unhappy King and Queen more stringent, circumstantial stories were manufactured at Coblenz, and forwarded to the Paris papers, of attempts about to be made by those captives for their escape, and of the imaginary methods by which it was to be secured! The days of Chivalry had, indeed, passed away.

So frank an *exposé* of a man's own party has scarcely ever before been made. To the ministers of Louis the Fifteenth and Sixteenth he traces the irreparability of the ruin into which France was plunged. He sees the weak point in the Queen's character, and the fatal one in that of the King, whose want of sincerity, candour and truth, after he accepted the constitution, which he strove by every underhand means to overturn, Augéard records with infinite pain but inflexible honesty. For the Prince who was afterwards Louis the Eighteenth he had a contempt which is nowhere disguised. Augéard gibbets his proclamation to the French after the death of the Dauphin. It was a document which so suited the purpose of the republicans that they contributed to its circulation. A manifesto which spoke of reconquering France and exacting necessary vengeance showed what insane folly could blind a man who was not without wit. It made him look like a fool and a savage, without his really being either. Equally to his detriment was the course he took, while in Germany, after he assumed the title of *King of France and of Navarre*. Louis presented himself to the emigrant army of Condé in that light, was hailed by the title, which seemed to that army to promise a new life of the old bad sort, at Versailles, and he had a solemn mass performed, "à son intention," with the *Domine, salvum fac regem!* sung in his behalf. Augéard is shocked at this assumption and exercise of sovereignty by a foreign prince in the territory of the Emperor; and the ex-secretary expresses neither surprise nor regret when he records that the Emperor requested that foreign prince to leave the imperial territory forthwith. There was so little love for the "Bourbon" in Austria that the Archduke Charles (who advised M. Augéard to return to France after the 18th Brumaire) "spoke to me," says the old secretary of Marie Antoinette, "of the First Consul in the highest possible terms of praise. To such an extent did this go that the Archduke told me, if he were ever ordered to fight against the First Consul, he could not obey the order without feeling the greatest pain." For which, however, there may have been more reasons than the Archduke's mere esteem for the young general who had beaten Mélas and the Austrians at Montebello and Marengo.

The name of the author of this book has disappeared from history, and there are no means of judging of him save by what he says of himself. He was a faithful royalist, one eager to defend royalty from its own follies, and with such ultra-veneration for the enchanting Queen of France as even to make him record of her, with sympathizing interest, the very last thing we should suppose he would have been told by a lady and a queen.

Quinti Horati Flacci Opera. The Complete Works of Horace. Edited by the Rev. J. E. Yonge, M.A. (Longmans & Co.)

It was acknowledged by several of the gentlemen who gave evidence before the Committee

upon Mr. Ewart's Bill for University Extension, that both Oxford and Cambridge are deficient in a resident learned class, able to devote their whole time to the pursuit of learning and the advancement of science. This seems strange, considering the ample revenues of the Universities and Colleges, which are said to be twice as great as those of all the Prussian universities, and to amount to at least half a million sterling. It is also matter for surprise and regret that an English editor of classical works, whose editions have won for him the continental reputation of being our foremost scholar now living, should have been allowed, after occupying a toilsome position as head master of a proprietary school, to leave the country for the purpose of presiding over a Colonial university. When so little encouragement is given to the prosecution of original research, it is not surprising that most of our editions of the classics are either reprints from German works, or mainly based upon them. In this way, too, we may account for the contrast, to which Mr. Yonge adverts, between the paucity of English editions of Horace and the abundance of those produced on the Continent. It is well that something should be done to redress this inequality, and that Eton—where Latin verse is a speciality, and, as Mr. Yonge expresses it, they live in an Horatian atmosphere—should be the quarter from which a new edition should make its appearance.

Mr. Yonge originally intended simply to prepare a school manual, but was gradually led to alter his plan, and has now produced a large and elegant volume, beautifully printed on toned paper, with ample margin, and a body of notes occupying nearly as many pages as the text, the whole forming a work better fitted for the library of a scholar than the desk of a schoolboy. This is not an illustrated edition, like Dean Milman's, nor a critical edition like Mr. Munro's 'Lucretius.' It may be described as an illustrative edition, being chiefly devoted to the illustration of Horace by references to parallel passages in his own works, as well as to other writers, ancient and modern, particularly those of our own country. The marginal references to parallel passages, which are very numerous, relate both to single words and general sentiments, and constitute a valuable feature of the work. There can be no better way of ascertaining the senses in which Horace uses a word, or his mode of combining it with others, than by comparing the various passages in which it occurs, thus making him his own interpreter, and gaining a familiarity with his peculiarly felicitous turns of expression, as well as the idiom of the Latin language, which is not so fully exemplified by any other author. The parallelisms of sentiment are useful for showing the various forms in which Horace expresses the same thought, according to his tone of feeling and the nature of his subject. They also show the comparative frequency with which certain topics recur in his writings, and thus afford an insight into his habit of mind.

In forming the text, Mr. Yonge has generally followed Orelli, as being an editor of acknowledged judgment who has consulted the best manuscripts. Still, he does not surrender his own judgment without taking the trouble to inquire or consider. Hence he not unfrequently differs from Orelli, though sometimes with hesitation. In all cases he states his reasons in such a manner as to show himself at once an accomplished scholar and a judicious editor. His conjectural emendation of a passage abandoned by Orelli as hopelessly corrupt, is certainly very ingenious, if not quite conclusive; as also another suggested to him when he was

working out the former. In deference to some observations by Buttmann, Mr. Yonge gives the Odes without the usual headings in the text, though he inserts them in the notes. He agrees with Mr. Munro in the main as to orthography, and follows the reformed system adopted by Lachmann and other modern scholars, who have the authority of the most ancient manuscripts and inscriptions for their usage, which is certainly better than the arbitrary conventionalism introduced by the Italians of the fifteenth century.

As we have already intimated, the chief feature of the notes is illustration, of which there is an abundant store, consisting not simply of references, but mostly of apt quotations from Greek, Latin and English authors. In this respect the present edition will be found a very valuable aid to the student preparing for examination, while it cannot but be a favourite companion with the scholar. It is interesting to trace the mutual interdependence of mind upon mind and one literature upon another. Partly, perhaps, as Mr. Yonge suggests, in consequence of some resemblance in our national character to that of the Romans in their cultivated age, our literature bears many traces of Horace. His sentiments, if not indicative of deep thought, are so instinct with the practical common sense on which we pride ourselves, so genial, and, above all, so charmingly expressed, that they are continually recurring to the recollection of every educated mind and re-appearing in our best authors.

Interpretation and grammatical comments occupy a subordinate place in this edition. According to his own statement, Mr. Yonge has consulted the notes of only a few preceding editors; and we cannot help thinking him less successful in explaining than in illustrating his author. Difficult passages still retain their difficulty after all he has said, which in some cases was, perhaps, unavoidable. There are other passages less intractable, which might, we think, have been treated in a more conclusive manner. The paraphrases occasionally given are too loose and obvious to be of any service. Scholars, whom Mr. Yonge professes to have had in view, cannot need them or derive any advantage from them. Not a few of the grammatical observations would be more appropriate in a school-book than in a work of such pretensions as this. Others, however, as, for example, those which now and then occur on a reading, the orthography, etymology, or meaning of a word, or some nice point of syntax or prosody, will repay the student's perusal. They show that, if Mr. Yonge's range of preparatory study has been comparatively limited, he has at any rate consulted the best authorities, and made himself acquainted with the latest researches of modern scholarship.

The Banks of the Boro: a Chronicle of the County of Wexford. By Patrick Kennedy. (Dublin, P. Kennedy; London, Simpkin & Marshall.)

By the above imprint it would appear that Mr. Kennedy both writes and publishes his works. 'The Banks of the Boro' is a tale, and under its cover the author portrays scenes and incidents in Irish life in a simple, unpretending manner. There is not much construction of plot, but there is a thread of story ending with a marriage feast, at which "every one was helped rather too plentifully." On the thread of story are hung illustrations of Irish life, legends, morals, poetry, which are the real staple of the book. Some of the incidents seem common to more countries than one. Spain has a story of a poor grandee who ate his cherries after he

had put on magnifying glasses, in order that they might look twice as big as they really were. The author tells us of a priest reading with spectacles: "Ah then, Sir, honey," said Shān, "what is the use of them glasses?"—"Don't you know well enough, Shān, that they make the letters look big?"—"Musha, then, maybe you'd lend them to a body, if your Reverence pleases. . . . Would n't I make these pyaties look as big as I could, for they're mortal small as it is!" Other incidents may be matched in London. Referring to an old chapel between the Boro and Gurrawn Road, one of the characters in the chronicle says—"I used to hear the people tell that they often saw the old *carruachs* of the time playing cards in a dry dyke outside the chapel yard till they'd hear some one crying out, 'Father Rogers is coming.' A nice state their souls must be in to hear Mass with devotion!" It is much the same now in London, but not with the Christian community. In one of the Jewish taverns near the Duke's Place Synagogue—taverns which seem jewelry marts as well as "boosing kens," and where orthodox "rum, brandy and shrub for Passover" are advertised for sale "under the sanction of the chief Rabbi"—the curious explorer of metropolitan religious life will find on Friday evenings, at commencement of Sabbath, a shady company of the children of Abraham playing with more shady packs of cards. At the moment for beginning service, some equally shady messenger announces the fact, and then the game is suspended and there is an unsavoury stir in and rush out from the room. If the philosophic inquirer follow the trail, which he cannot well lose, he will see those shady individuals at the entrance of the synagogue, not using the water there, but making action with their fingers as if they were, and muttering something which the mutterers will readily enough interpret to you, if you ask it, as implying that they wash their hands in innocence when they enter the House of the Lord! Probably they think of themselves as the confessor of the royal Saxon Saint thought of that lady,—that being clean of heart she was clean enough, and therefore never required any other washing!

When we read in another chapter that "There was a pleased under-murmur from the congregation as the discourse [sermon] ended," we were reminded how social incidents in different countries resemble each other! When we find that the murmur of pleasure was at the priest's recommendation that, although it was Sunday, the congregation should go out and carry the crop of a neighbouring farmer who was short of hands, we are reminded how incidents differ in the same country. Barely a month ago, the papers published the story of a priest who forbade the labourers of the locality to assist at all in getting in the heavy crop of a neighbouring gentleman who, having offended the priest, was thus vindictively punished! Present lack of charity is greater than it was, perhaps, in the olden time; and yet it did not always abound even then, and for people belonging to the same communion. See what a bard writes of a once "most Catholic" sovereign!—

Oh, who will plough the field, or who will sow the corn?
Or who will wash the sheep, an' have 'em nicely shorn?
The stack that's in the haggard, unthrashed it may remain,
Since Johnny went a-thrashin' the dirty King o' Spain.

In point of drawing character, Mr. Kennedy is less successful with the clerical than the lay material. His dancing-master is thus depicted:—

"The teacher of dancing, when about to commence a quarter's campaign, serenaded, in company with his violinist, a district of eight or ten square miles, and summoned the boys and girls of a townland to meet at some central farmstead, cheered

their spirits with some gratuitous jigs and reels, and while their minds were gay, made out his list for the ensuing quarter of nine nights, each pupil to pay 'a thirteen' to himself and a tester (sixpence halfpenny) to the fiddler. A compass of four or five townlands thus completely filled the list of his disposable week nights, allowing Saturday for rest."

—And here is Mr. Tench with a pupil:—

"Miss Oonah Quigly, will you please to stand up there fornest me till we begin to get through our evening's work. You have only one night or so in the week, and it's only a relaxation and holiday's amusement to you, while I'm five nights working away, and talking, and putting stupid legs through their facings, and all for thirteen-pence a quarter. The other day I was passing Tottenham Green—you all heard of 'Tottenham in his boots'—and the squire was at the gate, ruralizing with Mr. Lee, of Rosegarland, and he stopped myself to have a noration with me for a long half hour; and when I was walking away, after saluting the gentlemen in my highest style—'There, Lee,' says he—'wasn't it odd that he only called him short by his name, while he addressed me in full length by the appellation of Mister Tench?'—'Lee,' says he, 'it's seldom we perceive merit appreciated. There ought to be a statue of *brazen*,' brazen, I think, is what he said. I know it wasn't brass—'a brazen statue,' says he, 'raised to that genteel man in the Maudlin of Ross, or the bull-ring of Wexford, or the market-house of Enniscorthy.' Anyhow, self-praise is no commendation. Miss Oonah, please stand diagonally in that corner, with expanded breast. You may let your purty left arm lie this way across your handkerchief, and your right palm cover the back of your left hand. Now look at me, and never mind whether the fongs of your pumps be loose or not. First position. Stand with your feet at an angle of eighty or ninety degrees.' Oonah's eyes opened wide at this. 'Never mind; fluxions isn't learned in country schools for a good reason the masters have. This is what I want'—action suited to the word. Oonah essayed the pose, but persisted in keeping her head bent, in order to judge of her success. 'Heads up, and as you were, Miss Oonah. That will do. Be as much at your aise as if you were looking at the hens and turkey-cocks meandering on the dunghill at home. Position No. 2. Throw out right foot, point toe, right heel to middle of left foot—so. Ah, your right foot is next the door.'—'Master, I put the same foot as yourself.'—Miss Oonah, the next time you look at your comely face in the glass, the right eye in the mirror will be opposite the left one in your head. *Thigin Thu* (do you understand)? Every one laughed except Oonah's sweetheart and brother."

Finally, having referred to incidents resembling each other in various countries, here is one of Dean Swift. The idea that popular Irish history made a *Roman* of him will remind readers of the editions of 'The Pilgrim's Progress' and 'The Wandering Jew' for the use of Roman Catholics:—

"They say when the Dean was dying, he bethought himself of becoming a Catholic. So he told the minister that was attending him that he was dying in peace with all the world except one Popish priest, and him he could not forgive. The minister then told him, as it was only right he should, that he must forgive every one, friend and enemy, or he could not get entrance into heaven. 'That's a hard case,' says the Dean; 'and such things as he has done to me! Well, well, if I must, I must: send for him: he's Father So-and-So, of Dirty-lane chapel.' And so the priest came, and the minister waited in an outside room, till at last he thought they were too long together; so getting uneasy he pushed in the door, and what did he see but the priest anointing the sick man. 'Oh, you impostor,' says he, 'if ever you rise out of that, I'll make a holy show of you.'—'And if ever I do,' says the other, tart enough, 'I'll have your gown pulled off your shoulders for bringing a Popish priest to a dying man that's not strong in his mind.'—Edward, having read more than Joanna, hinted that this need not be considered

the stark naked truth, as the poor Dean had been an idiot for some time before his death, in the very hospital he himself had founded [he died in the Deanery in Kevin Street]; but the new light this circumstance threw on the subject was not received with much gratitude."

As a vehicle for conveying agreeably a large amount of information concerning men and manners in Ireland, this volume will be found both pleasant and profitable.

British Conchology. Vol. IV. Marine Shells, in continuation of the Gastropoda as far as the Bulla Family. By John Gwyn Jeffreys. (Van Voorst.)

AMONG the opinions which we have given of the three former volumes of this valuable work, it might, perhaps, be sufficient to say that the present volume is fully equal to the others in scientific merit. That it contains fewer subjects of general interest, less matter to gratify the taste of the epicure, fewer opportunities of classical or historical illustration, and, even in the biography of the several species, less that would excite the attention of the non-scientific lover of Nature, is no fault of the author. The families of which it treats contain but few species which are either especially remarkable in their habits or useful in any economic point of view; but the same fullness of description, the same accuracy in discrimination, and the same evidence of extensive research will be found in the volume now before us as have been the subjects of our praise in the previous portions of the work. The only examples afforded by the families herein described which are of much value as esculents are the common whelk, *Buccinum undatum*, and the red or almond whelk, *Fusus antipaeus*. Of the former, multitudes are taken for human food and for bait in catching various kinds of fish. They are obtained by simply "putting a dead cod into a wicker basket and letting it down on a muddy bottom; it is soon taken up half filled with whelks." On the other hand, "fishes, in their turn, devour it with greediness. I have seen," the author states, "thirty or forty shells of *B. undatum* taken from the stomach of a single cod. After the shell has been cleared out and ejected by the fish, it makes a convenient habitation for the hermit crab." Other nations have not quite so great a fancy for eating the whelk as ours. They are occasionally met with in the markets of some of the French sea-ports; but in this country they afford a very considerable item in the so-called fish-diet of our poorer classes; and "evidence was given before a select committee of the House of Commons, in the session of 1866, on 'The Whitstable Oyster-fishery Extension Bill,' that the whelk-fishery in a sandy flat in that bay yielded 12,000*l.* a year; part of the produce being disposed of in the London market for food, and the rest sent to the cod-fishing banks for bait." That the whelk was not formerly confined as a viand to the poorer classes, is proved by the fact that, "at the enthronization-feast of William Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury, on the 9th of March, 1504, there were provided '8000 whelkes, at 5*s.* p. 1000.'" The embryology of this species has long and repeatedly occupied the attention of scientific naturalists, and is fully treated of by Mr. Jeffreys. Perhaps the most interesting subject in this volume is the *Purpura lapillus*, whether we consider it as affording a dye analogous in many respects to that employed, in part at least, by the Greeks and Romans as the basis of the imperial purple, or as presenting some very interesting peculiarities in its habits and the phenomena of its propagation. With regard to the colouring secretion or dye,

our author deduces from other testimony as well as his own observation that "the dye-stuff, when extracted from the living animal, is of the consistency of cream, and, at first, colourless or more or less yellowish; exposed in a moist state to the light of the sun, it passes through all the shades of green to violet, then to a beautiful purple, and ultimately becomes crimson. The colour is photogenic, or produced by solar action. A smell of garlic is given out during the process. Linen was formerly stained or marked with it." To what extent the imperial purple of the Romans was due to the secretion of the "Murex," or "Purpura," is doubtful. That from a very early period the Tyrian dye obtained from it was celebrated,—that the Greeks obtained their knowledge of it from the Tyrians, and the Romans from the Greeks,—appears abundantly probable; and that the imperial colour was latterly produced by an admixture of this dye with the insect product known by the name of *kermes*, has also been understood. Not only this important application of the *Purpura* was known and described by Pliny, but he was also well acquainted with the boring powers of the animal, which he describes with considerable accuracy. The whole account of the *Purpura* and its congeners, the *Murex* and *Buccinum*, given by this master of universal knowledge, is very interesting. It will be found in the ninth book of the 'Historia Naturalis,' in several chapters of that portion which he devotes to the consideration "*de divitiis marinis*." Quotations from these would have been quite in place in Mr. Jeffreys's present volume.

In reviewing a work so generally excellent, it is almost a relief to be able to find a little fault, or at least to fall upon some doubtful point. Why Mr. Jeffreys should alter the invariable spelling of the word "Gastropoda," which he had constantly employed in the former part of the work, into "Gastropoda," omitting the *e*, is not very obvious. In the present volume it is invariably spelt as of four syllables instead of five; which latter is, at least, a correct and allowable spelling. Had it only occurred in the title-page, we should have set it down as an accidental typographical *erratum*; but it is found also in the table of geographical and geological distribution, where it occurs in five consecutive pages, notwithstanding that in the former portions of the same table in the previous volumes it is spelt with the *e*. We are not denying that in composition this is permissible; but as the other has always been employed by previous authors, and by Mr. Jeffreys himself, we do not see any sufficient cause for the sudden change.

NEW NOVELS.

Old Sir Douglas. By the Hon. Mrs. Norton. 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

HONOURABLY distinguished by the fewness and excellence of her works from many writers of her own sex who, whilst catching something of her manner and attempting to reproduce her mode of dealing with certain social questions, neither imitate her patient thoughtfulness nor emulate her thoroughness of endeavour, Mrs. Norton throughout her long literary career has allowed herself intervals for repose and study between the appearances of her publications. She has been no prolific author, embarrassing the libraries with volumes written for what sportsmen and painters term "the pot," rather than for those nobler ends the achievement of which is the artist's chosen and peculiar sport. But whatever has come from her pen possesses a measure of those higher qualities without which the labour of the scribe

is but the labour of him who writes his name in water. 'Old Sir Douglas' is not without defects; but it is a book that will satisfy the expectations of Mrs. Norton's many admirers, and is worthy of a writer who, having been a personal witness of much that is most brilliant in human society, and a sufferer of much that is most sad in human life, describes with equal candour and vividness the things that she has seen and the sorrows that she has felt. Its pages are alive with the old sympathy for good women writhing under slander, the old abhorrence of certain kinds of masculine selfishness and brutality, the old fierce contempt for the malignity and harshness of self-righteous women who have a larger measure of charity for triumphant sin than down-trodden virtue. In these respects the novel resembles tales that preceded it; but in some particulars the story contrasts favourably with most works of fiction which aim at enlisting sympathy in behalf of women on whom social opinion has put the brand of shame. Its judgments and indignation are less one-sided and defiant than they would have been had the book been written in times less remote from incidents which first inspired the author to exclaim against man's violence and woman's spite. Another indication of the change which soothing influences have wrought in a mind that, notwithstanding its championship of injured innocence, was formerly more alert to fight the strong than to respect the feeble, is the tenderness exhibited towards weak things simply because they are weak. For instance, in all that concerns the ludicrous, repellent imbecility of Lady Charlotte Skifton, Mrs. Norton shows a fine compassion for failings that rouse in ordinary spectators no kindlier sentiment than derision. But the feature of the book for which the author will be most commended by moralists is through the goodness of Gertrude Skifton, whose tribulations are the chief source of the reader's entertainment. Usually in novels written with the special purpose of 'Old Sir Douglas,' the wretched heroine is guilty of indiscretions that give countenance to the assertions of her calumniators; but from her girlhood,—before she encounters her future husband, until he is induced to impute to her extreme wickedness, and further on through her career until her long endurance of cruel misconception terminates in the vindication of her honour and the recovery of his affectionate confidence,—Gertrude holds the reader's unqualified respect as well as his sympathy. Guileless, stainless, faultless in her nature and life, even as she is lovely in person, she commits no single act that she should have left undone; and great praise is due to the art which shows how such a perfect woman may, by a combination of untoward conditions and malignant influences, be covered with the obloquy that is the sharpest part of the punishment which social opinion assigns to certain sorts of conjugal infidelity. The woman thus cruelly sinned against, though never sinning, is brought upon the scene at Naples, whither the "Old Sir Douglas" of the title-page has hastened from his home in Scotland to rescue his nephew and heir-presumptive from the hands of profligate associates; and in that brightest of pleasure-loving cities Gertrude Skifton, who has unconsciously won such love as the dissipated Kenneth Ross can offer a simple maiden, gives her hand and heart to Kenneth's uncle. For though the epithet "old" has been attached to Sir Douglas by his abandoned nephew, he is but a middle-aged man at the opening of the Neapolitan scenes; and that readers may not suppose him disqualified by years to win the love of a young girl, Mrs. Norton

is careful to endow him with personal attractiveness as well as a sublimely chivalric disposition. "There is no example of human beauty more perfectly picturesque than a very handsome man of middle age," is the bold statement with which the story commences; and, in Sir Douglas's case, this grand picturesqueness is united with moral graces that justify the author's flattering commendations of middle age as the period of life in which men of true heroic stuff and mould are seen to best advantage. "At the age of which I am speaking," says the novelist, "small annoyances have ceased to afflict; great hopes and fears are subject to a more noble reserve; the passionate selfishness of inexperience has vanished; the restlessness of learning how much or how little life can achieve is calmed down. The smile of welcome in such a man's countenance is worth all the beauty of his adolescent years." This is both true and happily expressed with respect to those exceptional natures that, like full-bodied wines, ripen and mellow under the silent action of time; and it is none the less true because it may render 'Old Sir Douglas' popular with certain habitual occupants of seats at club-windows, to whom the praise is by no means applicable. Every fact of Sir Douglas's career is consistent with the compliments thus lavished upon him by his creator at the outset of the story. No taint of selfishness or vanity or hardness alloys the excellence of this perfect model of gentlemanliness, of whom, no less than of the knight in 'The Canterbury Tales,' it may be said—

—though that he was worthy, he was wise;
And of his port as meke as I a mayde;
He never yet no villanie ne sayde
In all his life unto no manere wight;
He was a veray parfit gentil knight.

In strong contrast against the gentleness and fine courtesy of Sir Douglas Ross stand the licentiousness and ruffianism of his handsome nephew, Kenneth, whose riotous debaucheries are strongly and daringly set forth by a writer whose delineations of masculine vice have never failed through want of that courage and love of plain language which incline moral teachers to call a spade a spade; and the differences of the uncle and nephew are made all the more apparent by the manner in which the story brings them into collision. Unaware of his nephew's tenderness for Gertrude, and naturally inferring, from his profligate life, that her simple goodness would of itself inspire him with a distaste for her charms, Sir Douglas surrenders himself to the girl's artless fascinations, and becomes her accepted suitor. The discovery of his uncle's success with Gertrude fills Kenneth's soul with rage; and having, in past times, repaid Sir Douglas's generous love and excessive consideration with insolent words and undutiful acts, "full of that blind and boundless ingratitude which belongs to early youth," he now commits a murderous assault on the man who has loaded him with favours and cherished him with more than parental tenderness. For a time the uncle and nephew are divided; but events bring about their reconciliation, so that, after Kenneth's marriage with a Spanish beauty, they live together, in Scotland, with the outward appearances of mutual amity, until Sir Douglas believes himself to have received conclusive testimony of Gertrude's reprehensible intercourse with his lawless nephew. In the devices that, having first filled Sir Douglas's heart with an abominable suspicion, make him at last so certain of his wife's guilt that he condemns her unheard, and hastens to the Crimea in search of a soldier's grave, Mrs. Norton exposes herself to a charge of defective originality; but, though some of her incidents and one or two of the

principal actors in her second and third volumes are conventional and false, the management of the story not only sustains the reader's anxiety for the heroine, but also compels him to feel a strong interest in the subordinate actors of the complicated and exciting drama. How Gertrude's vindication is brought about devourers of novels will like to ascertain for themselves. On that point we will be as silent as we have been with respect to all the details of the writer's artistic contrivances. Enough has been said to show that 'Old Sir Douglas' is a thoroughly readable and wholesome work of fiction.

A Search for a Secret: a Novel. By G. A. Henty. 3 vols. (Tinsley Brothers.)

As long as there are people in the world to whom

A book's a book, altho' there's nothing in't,

such books as this, we suppose, will be written and published and read. For higher orders of intelligence or daintier literary appetites, it has no attraction. Fairy-tales are much more amusing, and just as much like real life; and if its characters had been styled monkeys, instead of men and women, the author's acquaintance with human nature would have sustained no discredit. An enthusiastic Protestant of Mr. Whalley's school, suffering from want of sleep, is the only person to whose notice we commend this novel.

The History of the Navy during the Rebellion.

By Charles B. Boynton, D.D. Illustrated with numerous Engravings. Vol. I. (New York, Appleton & Co.; London, Low & Co.)

THE principles and value of the inventions and experiments by which the recent struggle in the United States revolutionized the science of naval warfare have been considered so fully in the *Athenæum*, that we shall not follow Dr. Boynton through his narrative of facts which are already well known to the guardians of our national defences, and, indeed, to all persons who have made the American war an affair of study. But though we are at liberty to look away from the military side of the Doctor's work, it has other aspects to which we will direct attention with as much leniency and forbearance as we can exhibit to a writer whose rancorous hostility against England is in no way qualified by those sentiments which are presumed to influence the members of his sacred profession. Indeed, Dr. Boynton abuses England with such insolence and acrimony that a less amiable motive than habitual complaisance inclines us to treat him with the extreme courtesy. He is so bent on being disagreeable, that we sincerely regret justice and truth do not permit us to extol him as a gentleman whose temper, taste and tone display the finer qualities of American nature. Forbidden to pay him such a compliment, we will nevertheless give his book the only praise that it deserves, and commend it as an illustration of the way in which things are managed in the official circles of the Union. Whereas in England official life is characterized by a reserve and secrecy which not only screen the details of official business from public criticism, but often withhold from public knowledge even the names of the men who are chiefly accountable for the success or failure of departments, the civil servants of the American Government are allowed an almost unrestricted freedom of speech, so long as they abstain from revelations directly prejudicial to national interests. Only the other day, the chief of the American Secret Service selected from the archives of his bureau, and from the latest papers in the pigeon-holes

of his official desk, a variety of more or less confidential documents, and printed them in a volume which reveals the choicest and most piquant of the many scandals that came to his knowledge in the course of professional duty. That the book was calculated to embarrass the American Government or bring it into any kind of disrepute, we do not venture to say; but that General Baker's budget of official gossip and autobiographic eulogy is not such a contribution to semi-historic literature as we are little likely to receive from an English chief of police will be questioned by no one who shall take the trouble to imagine the excitement and consternation which would prevail in our official circles if Sir Richard Mayne were to announce the immediate publication of his autobiography, containing full particulars of his professional discoveries, and all his secret correspondence with ministers of State. What General Baker has done for the Secret Service, Dr. Boynton is doing for the Navy Department of the United States; or rather, let us say, what General Baker, assisted by an anonymous writer, has done for the police, Mr. Gideon Welles, assisted by Dr. Boynton, is doing for the bureau of which he is chief secretary. For though the Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives has put his name on the title-page, it is clear that Mr. Gideon Welles is personally responsible for the appearance of the book,—one chief object of which is to place Mr. Gideon Welles favourably before the public. His portrait is the book's frontispiece; and the author is at great pains to prove, from original documents, that Mr. Gideon Welles is not to be held accountable for the grand blunder which Mr. Lincoln's cabinet made in deciding to blockade the Southern ports, when they should merely have declared them to be closed. On this point it seems clear that Mr. Welles may be credited with greater sagacity and foresight than his ministerial brethren, whom he vainly endeavoured to withhold from the false step by which they accorded the status of belligerents to the men whom it was their policy to regard as mere insurgents against lawful government. But though Mr. Welles was as unquestionably right as his companions were flagrantly wrong, it does not follow that the opinion of this country will hold him justified in being so anxious to separate his own reputation from the error of the cabinet of which he was a member. In England, where, no less than in America, it is fully understood that every minister must make concessions to the wishes of his coadjutors, and, consequently, that no member of a cabinet is solely accountable for decisions in determining which he was only one of several councillors, there is a reasonable feeling that the statesman who adopts a policy which he disapproves should be so far loyal to his colleagues as to take his full share of its consequences, and endure, without public expostulation, whatever obloquy it may bring on the cabinet. But in America, where politicians are more dependent on popular opinion than in England, and consequently more restless under imputations calculated to lower them in popular esteem, a minister feels himself at liberty to separate himself from the blunders of his cabinet, and to explain to the public how events show him to have been right on points where his friends in council were quite wrong.

If Dr. Boynton were only jubilant about the successes of his country and his department, he would have our cordial sympathy; for now that her trial by war is at an end, America has good grounds to exult as she remembers how she comported herself in her time of trouble. But

besides being jubilant over the triumphs of his people, he gives utterance to the gladness of heart in terms that are meant to be offensive to the peoples of the earth whom he regards as inferior to his own nation. No caricaturist has ever ventured to place in the mouth of a Yankee swaggerer such outbursts of national insolence, such frantic defiance of all non-American powers, as this literary chaplain publishes as his deliberate views concerning the destinies of his country. Every one knows how some of the more enthusiastic and less discreet citizens of the United States delight to boast of what they are pleased to call "the American mind." Not many weeks since we heard a representative Yankee startle a London dinner-party with the assertion, that Christianity had not in these later times been rightly understood "until the Americans took it up, and fairly expounded its first principles." Though Dr. Boynton does not make the same assertion, he displays the same overweening confidence in the "thinking force" and "brain-power" of his compatriots, and throughout his opening chapters is continually reminding us of what great things this "thinking force" has accomplished, and intimating what greater things Transatlantic "brain-power" will speedily effect. According to his statement of the case, the War of Secession was not a contest between the two great parties of the American people, but a struggle for supremacy between America and Europe, in which the energy and cunning of the Old World were ignominiously worsted by the superior ingenuity and resolution of a "young nation." The Southern leaders were mere pawns, moved by European politicians, and chiefly English politicians, in the game that resulted in a checkmate to European state-craft. It was England that supplied the South with the fast blockade-runners which the still faster vessels of Northern shipwrights chased and captured in the open sea. English artificers constructed the iron-plated ships which the Monitors, direct offspring of the American mind, riddled with shot. The event of the long struggle was less due to the physical power and material resources of the North than to that superabundance of "brain-power" which enabled her "to think ahead of Europe, and indeed out-think the whole world." Here is a specimen of Dr. Boynton's argument:—

"Thanks to our free institutions, the masses of this country are already so far lifted above the brutalizing effects of inferiority and toil, that the mental powers are not crushed or dwarfed; and it is found in our common schools and higher seminaries that the children of the labouring poor are quite as likely to exhibit intellectual force and capacity as those of the wealthy. This would not be true, as the general rule, in the first generation, at least, of the children of the labourers of England or Ireland, or even of our own freedmen; and hence it is that we have generated here a thinking force, a brain-power, through free institutions and education, far in advance of what the nations of Europe can now command. We are far ahead of them, and we shall maintain the advance position if we preserve the rate of progress. We are already a nation of thinkers. As the motive power of a steam-engine is estimated by horse-power, so the fighting force of a nation will hereafter be calculated by its brain-power; and as that depends upon the number of educated minds, it is easy to see that a country of universal freedom and universal education will have, in the future, an overwhelming advantage over one where the masses are degraded and ignorant. Battles are to be fought, not by muscles, but by brains. Labour-saving and time-saving machinery will be used in war as successfully as elsewhere. A single shot, fired by one man handling his gun by steam, will sink a ship that once hours of cannonading by a hundred guns, worked by a thousand men, could scarcely accomplish. The Americans have just entered upon this

new field of invention. Labour-saving slaughtering-machines, and Monitors, and twenty-inch guns, and torpedoes, are impressive indicators of what they may accomplish hereafter. Hence the importance of the fact that such a reserve force of mental power is stored up among the people, ready for use whenever the country has need. Another important fact is, that men thus called out from the people, the working class, are often found capable of the noblest achievements without the previous training even of the schools devoted to their professions. This certainly is no reason why the officers of the Army and Navy should not receive a finished education, but it suggests the question whether it is not true that sometimes, in a critical moment, officers are restrained by theories from attempting what a bold man, unacquainted with all the possible scientific difficulties, might not only attempt, but perform. It is known that some of the best-educated officers of the English and French service declared it impossible to capture New Orleans; and it is nearly certain that such men would have declined to make the attack, on the ground that, theoretically and scientifically considered, success was impossible. Yet, according to Farragut's higher theory of dash and pluck, it was possible; and practical common sense and courage were found to be wiser than the formulas of the schools. It is said that one gallant old French admiral remained angry with Farragut till the end of his life, because the Yankee admiral took the forts when it was scientifically impossible! In like manner, it is said military science declared Fort Fisher impregnable; but Porter's broadsides smashed both the fort and the theory; and Terry proved that a place theoretically impregnable could be practically stormed and captured. Thus the war has demonstrated more clearly than ever before that this country will be in advance of other nations in the means of attack and defence, so long as it has the greatest number of free, intelligent, independent thinkers. In Europe the mind works in trammels, by rules and precedents, restrained on all sides by fixed theories and customs. Here, thought travels unhindered where it will, and therefore it brings us continually fresh discoveries. It is said that Europe will soon have Monitors and fifteen-inch guns. Be it so. American genius has not exhausted itself. When the nations have armed themselves as we have now done, the ever-restless and ever-increasing brain-power of our thinking workers will devise some new and more effective method of warfare."

Unfortunately for Dr. Boynton's reputation with men of "brain-power," there are a few facts that contradict his patriotic theory. Whilst he justly assigns to Capt. Ericsson's invention the most distinguishing naval successes of the North, and indiscreetly urges us to regard those successes as evidence of the superior mental force of native Americans, he seems to forget that Capt. Ericsson is neither American by birth nor American by education, but a Swede, who spent some of his earlier years in the Swedish army, and subsequently migrated to England, where he distinguished himself as a civil engineer long before he visited America. Born in the same year as Robert Stephenson, he was one of Robert Stephenson's competitors in 1829 for the prize of 500*l.* offered for the best locomotive, by the directors of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway. Hence it is ridiculous to claim for native American genius the credit of Capt. Ericsson's important achievement. It would be almost as fair to call Robert Stephenson and Trevithick Americans, because both of them practised their profession in Transatlantic lands. Events created a demand for Capt. Ericsson's invention in America, and consequently it made its first appearance on American waters and under the American flag; but had events given him his opportunity for proving the worth of his long-meditated contrivance under the British flag, the Swedish engineer of English training would have exerted his "brain-power" just as readily for the London Government as he actually used it in behalf of

the Washington Ministry. Praise, no doubt, is due to the intelligence of the authorities who decided to give the Monitor a trial; but notwithstanding the averseness of our Admiralty to new devices in times of peace, it cannot be questioned that, at a crisis of imminent danger, the controllers of our Navy Department would display the same wise liberality to an inventor of proved genius and high reputation. Moreover, even by those who are disposed to give Capt. Ericsson all due credit for the originality and excellence of his invention, it will not be overlooked that he derived the first hint for the revolving turrets of his Monitors from the stationary turrets which Capt. Coles of the British Navy introduced into naval architecture.

Of the tone and fairness of Dr. Boynton's remarks upon England, the following passage is a specimen:—

"It is believed that the keen, icy, degrading selfishness of England, as shown in her conduct then, is without a parallel in the history of nations. It reached that pitch of shamelessness where there was not even a pretence of any regard for justice, or any moral principle whatever; not even a reference to any noble impulse, or a generous sentiment; no feeling of sympathy or pity for a people of their own kindred, struggling to maintain a lawful government against a formidable rebellion, to maintain law, and order, and human rights, and free institutions, against traitors leagued for the overthrow of all these, and whose success would have stopped the progress of American civilization, and have given a new lease of power to the worst despotisms of Europe. The course of England was the most complete vindication of her own writers who charge her with having become insensible to any great moral principle, to every great idea, and alive only to the one degrading purpose of heaping up wealth, careless alike whether she feeds her greed upon the blood and tears of her own children, or upon the weakness or misfortunes of other nations. Whatever may be thought of this, one fact is beyond dispute: Great Britain, by her American policy, has corrupted her own public sentiment, has diminished the moral force of the nation, and has thus inflicted upon herself a wrong which she cannot soon repair. She is incapable, for the present, either of a great enterprise or of an heroic defence. She will need the furnace of affliction to purge this mammon dross away. She will require the pressure and the inspiration of trial before she will regain what was once noble in her character. She cannot reply to such statements that other nations have done similar things. Doubtless individuals of other lands have been guilty of acts like hers. But where else shall we find an example of the leading classes of a whole nation cheering on the manifest wrong, casting all true convictions and all former professions alike away, giving themselves to the impossible task of proving the truth a lie, and making falsehood their watchword? Where else do we find a nation becoming hot and enthusiastic in evil merely to make herself richer, and to gratify a low jealousy of her own offspring, because they were too prosperous to suit her ambition and her pride? America came forth from the war far nobler and stronger than ever, because she fought for a great idea; but when England finished her experiment she was weaker and more demoralized than ever before, and more completely the slave of mammon and low and selfish aims."

That these comments are neither fair to those of our countrymen who throughout the War of Secession consistently declared their sympathy with the North, nor just to our Southern sympathizers, who, for the most part, unquestionably were not actuated by the base motives which the author attributes to them, it is needless to remark; but whilst they refuse to acquiesce in Dr. Boynton's calumnious statements, English readers will do well to accept them as a faithful indication of feelings which animate a large proportion of the American people. That the citizens of the United States have grounds for their hostility to England, it

is impossible to deny; and whilst we are constrained to admit that they have abundant reasons for disliking us, we are in no humour to resent their intemperate expressions of an unfriendliness that is more due to our misdeemeanors than to their sensitiveness. To Dr. Boynton's contumelious violence, therefore, we will merely reply, with sincere regret, that a man in his respectable position, enjoying the confidence of American statesmen, and speaking with semi-official authority, should have adopted a tone that misbecomes his literary undertaking and sacred profession. America has borne herself so gallantly in her recent struggle, that she would do well to let her past acts speak for themselves, and for awhile to discountenance the zeal of the official book-makers who seem bent on diminishing the moral effect of her splendid achievements. The American war has taught the world a lesson which cannot be rendered more impressive by boastful commentaries. Just as a single actor may mar the effect of a gallant exploit by vain-glorious exultation, a nation may lose much of the honour due to noble successes by failing to wear her triumphs gracefully. This is a truth of which America will be mindful, though Americans of Dr. Boynton's temper may forget it.

North Coast and other Poems. By Robert Buchanan. With Illustrations. (Routledge & Sons.)

It is a pity, we think, that 'North Coast Poems' should appear in their earlier stage of life in such brilliant binding, and with such capital illustrations as accompany them in this first edition. These poems are in many ways remarkable; and our fear is, lest a careless reader, judging from the gold and green outside, should class them with the bright ephemera of the Christmas-tide. He who does so will make a very great mistake, since 'North Coast Poems' and 'Celtic Mystics' are genuine additions to our store of poetic wealth.

We fancy there is some defect of sorting in the way in which the several pieces are put together. The 'North Coast Poems' do not follow each other in the book as they would seem to do in the poet's plan. Medieval and even miscellaneous pieces are thrust between them, bewildering the reader to no end, so far as we can see. Thus, the 'Prelude' should obviously have gone before the other pieces, since it gives the key in which all the rest are set, and even expresses the poet's mind in dealing with the images and allegories in the midst of which he works out his morals. All these defects in printing bring a sense of confusion into the drama which is needless and disturbing. We should advise all readers to take the Prelude first of all; and to mark the opening verses of the song:—

O thou whose ears incline unto my singing,
Turn with me to the mountains, and behold
A sad thing in the land wherein thou dwellest.

I have to utter dread things of man's heart;
I have to point at evil with my finger;
I have to find the light of God in evil.

And yet I am no wielder of the thunders;
I have no little curse to hurl at sinners;
My full heart hungers out unto the stained.

I have a word to leave upon my tombstone;
I have a token for the men who follow:—
"This man's heart hungered out unto the stained."

This sympathy with the "stained" is not new with Mr. Buchanan. It has been read in all his verses, and it has tended more than any other passion of the poet to inspire his work with a sad and sombre spirit. To many it has appeared as the chief source of his poetic efforts, and for this interpretation he has had to bear some blame. For in the eyes of many it is wrong for a poet to have a purpose in his song beyond

keen enjoyment in the exercise of a happy gift. Art, these critics say, is one thing, and reform another: poets are given us that they may make us glad; they are our wine, our feast of love, our holiday companions; the business of their art is to make us happier, not to make us better as men and women. When we need to repent, we shall call in the preacher with his book and candle, not the minstrel with his harp and roundelay. But this light view of the poet's calling is not Mr. Buchanan's view. His lyre is set to a graver tune:—

And love and sorrow and wrong shall scent my song;
From discords I will wring harmonious breathings,
Sounding a plea for all men, here and yonder.

For I have stains upon me, and am base:
It is not much that such a man can say;
And yet 't is much, if said with all his might.

The poet cannot help but see the saddest things. As he casts his eyes about the world, he sees the good man tear his hair and weep, the bad man tread on human necks, the fair woman wearing chains, the innocent child pressed down in the throng,—he asks himself why these things are so, and pries about him in the streets and lanes for some little sign that God is looking on. There he surely reads such signs. In places where a hasty man would never dream of looking, he finds some tokens that the heavenly Father has been nigh:—

Have I not found them in an outcast's hair?
And in the breast and on the feet of sinners?
There is no place so base that God hath scorned it.

And ever, when he comes upon such tokens,
A glamour fills the vision of the singer,
And he is sure the Lord hath passed that way.

And when the singer finds such signs, he makes it his task to throw about that place the "euphrasy of beauty": so that the world may be got to know it, and to feel its duty in regard to this remembered vineyard of the Lord. Indeed, this Prelude gives the key in which all these rough, rich studies of simple things have been cast.

With this high note of sympathy in our ears we may profitably turn to the tale of Maggie Blane, one of those erring women who pile up so high the terrible pathos of our common life. Maggie's story is simple even to baldness; she loves a sailor laddie, and is deceived; she gives birth to a witless boy, whom she supports as a fisher-wife, living on in the hope that Angus will return to her and the bairn; she saves her lover from a wreck, but only to hear that he has married another woman; after which she droops and pines until she dies. How little there appears in such a tale to enthrall the heart, yet with how strong a power the poet contrives to work upon the imagination, every reader of sensibility will own. How sharply is the loving and forsaken woman painted:—

Not old in years, though youth had passed away,
And the meek hair was tinged with silver gray,
Close to the gloaming of the day of life,
She stood, calm featured like a wedded wife;
And yet no wedded wife was she, but one

Whose foot had left the pathways of the just,
And meekly, since her penance had been done,
Her true eyes sought men's faces, not the dust.
Her tearful days were over: she had found
Firm footing, work to do upon the ground;
The elements had welded her at length
To their own truth and strength.

This woman was no slight and tear-strung thing,
Whose easy tears fall sweet on suffering,
But one in whom no stranger's eyes would seek
For pity mild and meek.

Man's height was hers—man's strength and will thereto,
Her shoulders broad, her step man-like and long;
'Mong fishermen she dwelt, a rude, rough crew,
And more than one had found her fist was strong.
And yet her face was gentle, though the sun
Had made it dark and dun;

Her silver-threaded hair
Was combed behind her ears with cleanly care;
And she had eyes liquid and sorrow-fraught,
And round her mouth were delicate lines that told
She was a woman sweet with her own thought,
Though built upon a large, heroic mould.

Who did not know Meg Blane?
What hearth but heard the deeds that Meg had done?

What fisher of the main
But knew her, and her little-witted son?
For in the fiercest waters of the coast
Her black boat hovered and her net was tost,
And lonely in the watery solitude
The son and mother fished for daily food.
When on calm nights the herring boats went by,
Her black boat followed the red smacks from shore,
And smoking in the stern the man would lie
While Meg was hoisting sail or plying oar;
Till, a black speck against the morning sky
The boat came homeward, with its silver store.
And Meg was cunning in the ways of things,
And watched what every changing lineament
Of wind and sea and cloud and water meant,
Knowing how Nature threatens ere she springs.
She knew the clouds as shepherds know their sheep,
To eyes unskilled alike, yet different each;
She knew the wondrous voices of the deep;
The tones of sea-birds were to her speech.

Much faith was hers in God, who was her Guide;
Courage was hers such as God gives to few,
For she could face His terrors fearless-eyed,
Yet keep the still weird woman's nature true.
Lives had she snatched out of the waste by night,
When stormy winds were blowing,
And to sick-beds her presence carried light,
When like a thin sail lessening out of sight
Some rude, rough life to the unknown sea was going;
For he who scorned a feeble woman's wail
Would heark to one so strong and brave as she,
Whose face had braved the lightning and the gale,
And scarce grown pale,
Save when it looked on other lives at sea.

Yet often, as she lay a sleeping there,
She started up, blushing as if in shame,
And stretched out arms embracing the thin air,
And named an unknown name;
And there was a strange listening in her face
If sudden footsteps sounded in her ear;
And when strange seamen came unto the place
She read their faces in a quiet fear;
And finding not the object of her quest,
Her hand she pressed hard upon her breast,
And wore a white look, and drew feeble breath,
Like one that hungereth.

The idiot son of this brave and suffering creature is not less strongly limned by the poet; a witless lad, bred by the sea-side, and loving the waters like a dolphin:—

For Angus Blane, not fearless as the wise
Are fearless, loved the waters like a thing
Born in their still depths of the slimy ooze.
A child, he sported on their rim, and crept
Splashing with little hands amid the foam;
And when his limbs were stronger, and he reached
A young man's stature, the old sea had grown
Dear and familiar as his mother's face.
Far out he swam, on windless summer days,
Floating like some sea-monster far from land,
Plunging from terror-stricken fishermen,
With eldritch cry and wild unearthly face;
And in the untrodden deeps below the sea,
Awaking wondrous echoes, that had slept
Since first the watery Spirit stirred and breathed.
On summer gloamings, in the bay for hours
He glistened like a sea-snake in the moon,
Splashing with trail of glistening phosphor-fire,
And laughing shrill till echo answered,
And the pale helmsman on the passing boat,
Thinking some demon of the waters cried,
Shivered and prayed. His playmates were the waves,
The sea his playground. On his ear were sounds
Kinder than human voices: on his soul
Though misted with his witless thoughts, there passed
A motion and a glamour that at times
Broke through his lips, and troubled witless words
With weird sea-music. When he was a child
Children had mocked him—he had shunned their sports,
And haunted ocean places,—nurturing
The bright, fierce, animal splendour of a soul
That no ever was clouded through the pensive mists
Of mind that smoke the souls of wiser men.
Only in winter seasons he was sad;
For then the loving Spirit of the Deep
Repulsed him, and its smile was kind no more;
And on the strand he wandered; from deep caves
Gazed at the tempest; and from day to day
Moaned to his mother for his happy time
When the white swallows glistened from the South,
And summer glimmers through the rain, and brings
Smiles and a windless silence to the sea.

And as the deepening of strange melody,
Caught from the unknown shores beyond the seas,
Was the outspreading of his life to her
Who bare him: yea, at times, the woman's womb
Seemed laden with the throes of him unborn,
So close his being claved unto her flesh,
So strangely linked his spirit with her own.
For the forebodings of her heart, when first
She saw the mind-mists in his infant eyes,
And knew him witless, turned as years went on
Into more spiritual, mysterious love
Than common mothers feel; and he had power
To make her nature deeper, more alive
Unto the spiritual feet that walk
Our dark and troubled waters. Thence was born
Much of her courage on the sea, her trust
In the sea's MASTER; thence, moreover, grew
Her faith in visions, warnings, fantasies
Such as came thronging on her heart when most

Her eyes looked inward—to the place wherein
She hid a secret sorrow.

We forbear to tell more of the history of these two lives than we have already told. It is a simple story, with as deep a moral as anything ever done into heroic verse.

The other verses in this volume are many, and of great merit. Of the Celtic Mystics we have spoken already. 'An English Eclogue,' 'A Scottish Eclogue,' and 'The Northern Muse' have appeared in print elsewhere; but the reader will be glad to find them here collected.

A few words of fault-finding we reserve to the last. Mr. Buchanan has a fine ear for metre; but we think he deceives himself if he fancies that the continual repetition of poetical accents on the final syllables, never heard in actual speech, is musical. Now and then, for the sake of a rhyme, this artificial accent may be pardoned; but it is always a blemish, to be avoided by a true artist, like any other imperfect work. So, again, of the trick of throwing adjectives behind their proper nouns for the sake of rhyme. "Rafters dim," "churches bare," and "apron old" are forms of speech which are not English, either of our own time or of any time. In one less highly gifted in the use of language they would be taken as indications of verbal poverty. As it is, they vex the ear to no end; except so far as they may hint that the poet is, after all, less earnest in his work than poets should be.

The illustrations, drawn by Messrs. Wolf, Houghton, Pinwell, Small, and others, and engraved by the Brothers Dalziel, are of high merit, often illustrating the verse with singular brilliancy and closeness.

LONDON CHARITIES.

(Thirteenth Article.)

GREENWICH HOSPITAL (continued).

The revenues of Greenwich Hospital are emphatically described as "princely." They have been gradually improving for many years past, and at the present time produce an annual revenue exceeding 150,000*l*.! The property consists both of real and personal estate.

The bulk of the real estate consists of the properties in Cumberland and Westmorland which formerly belonged to James Radcliffe, Earl of Derwentwater, and which were seized by the Crown on his attainder and execution for adherence to the Stuarts in the rebellion of 1715. In 1735 they were granted, under an Act of Parliament, to Greenwich Hospital. At that time the estates yielded only about 6,000*l*. a year. They were incumbered with mortgages, &c., which were paid off by the Hospital; and at various times since the Hospital came into possession of these properties, considerable sums have been appropriated out of these revenues to make provision for members of the Radcliffe family. Large sums have also been spent in the construction of roads, the drainage of the district, and in other measures necessary for the improvement of the property.

The Derwentwater estates now produce a gross rental of 52,000*l*. and a net rental of 40,200*l*. per annum. The bulk of this increase arises from the discovery and working of lead-mines. Much, however, is due to the general improvement of cultivation and consequent increase in the value of property. A provident expenditure in farm-buildings and thorough drainage has induced better farming by better tenants.

The personal property of the Hospital amounts to nearly three millions of capital, invested principally in Government securities. This large property was acquired mainly under Acts of Parliament, which assigned to the Hospital, at various periods, forfeited and unclaimed

shares of prize-moneys and bounties, per-centages on all prizes and Admiralty droits, together with a proportion of the freight-money of all treasure conveyed by or deposited in Her Majesty's ships. Under the Registered Seamen's Act of 1695 it was also provided that sixpence a month should be paid out of the wages of every seaman both in the Royal Navy and in the merchant service, in aid of the general funds of this Hospital; and although these sixpences have ceased to be received, yet the amounts derived from them between 1695 and 1834 reached a vast sum of money, and Parliament, in respect of some portion of the amount, has compensated the Hospital out of the public revenue for the loss of this source of revenue. The interest on the invested personality, together with the grant from the Consolidated Fund and the amount receivable for freightage, produce the Hospital a net income of more than 100,000*l*. a year, in addition to its rents.

Great revenues are often found to lead to extravagant expenditure. This has been peculiarly the case at Greenwich Hospital. The Commissioners state that, out of its large and imposing revenue, but a small portion has found its way directly to the pensioner, whilst a great part has been absorbed in the government and administration of the institution. "Since the year 1805, a date affording unusual facilities for the comparison, great simplifications have taken place in the civil department of Greenwich Hospital. . . . Yet the expense of the establishment now is absolutely more than double its cost then; whilst, relatively to the number of pensioners, it is more than treble its previous charge." In proof of this very scandalous fact, the Commissioners give the following table:—

Expenses.	1805.	1860.
	For 2,410 Pensioners.	For 1,676 Pensioners.
Establishment ..	£21,837	£48,667
Pensioners	69,206	50,910
Total	91,043	99,577

"Whilst the expense of the individual pensioner has not been increased during fifty-five years, and whilst the aggregate number of pensioners has been diminished by 30 per cent., the cost of the establishment has, during that period, considerably more than doubled."

By the Act of 1865, which put Greenwich Hospital on an improved system, the expenditure of the Hospital was made the subject of an annual parliamentary vote; so that Parliament might exercise direct control over the affairs of the Hospital, it being provided that the amount voted out of the Consolidated Fund should be repaid from the funds of the Hospital.

From the estimates for 1867-8, however, it does not appear that any considerable reduction had been made in the charges for the establishment. It is only necessary to examine the items to see that, in many instances, those charges are most extravagant. In fact, "Greenwich" has been a fine thing for a certain select clique of naval officers. The Admiralty has promised its attention to the subject. For some time to come, however, it will probably be difficult, with due regard to what are called "existing interests," to get rid of many of those who at present are fixed on the foundation.

"The future establishment of Greenwich Hospital," wrote the First Lord of the Admiralty, in a public minute, dated April, 1864, "ought to be fixed in accordance with the purposes of the institution, and, in the mean time, no appointments creating new claims for compensation should be made."

It would have been only right that this rule

should have been adhered to. It has, however, been departed from, notably in the case of an addition to the medical staff of the Hospital. At the head of that staff was placed, in 1863, a "Deputy Inspector of Hospitals," with a salary of 500*l*. a year. Last year, not only was the salary of that officer raised to 584*l*. a year, but an "Inspector General" was added to the staff, at an additional salary of 821*l*. a year, raising the cost of the medical staff from 1,870*l*. to 3,208*l*. per annum, whilst the number of pensioners to be looked after had decreased.

The Commissioners of 1860 instituted a comparison between the cost of an inmate of the Hôtel des Invalides, in Paris, and a pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, and they found that whilst the expense of administration, maintaining discipline, &c., in the case of the French soldier was only 5*l*. 5*s*., in the case of the English seaman it was 28*l*. 18*s*. This was in 1860. But Greenwich has since been put on an improved footing. Its inmates have decreased from 1,600 to 370. The cost of administration, discipline, &c., is, however, now no less than 75*l*. 5*s*. per head! The following is the table of the Commissioners, with the additional calculation for the present period:—

	Cost for Food, Clothing, Medicines, Allowances, &c.	Cost for Discipline, Administration, Fabric, &c.	Total.
French Invalids	£. s. d. 26 11 2	£. s. d. 5 5 0	£. s. d. 31 16 2
Greenwich Pensioner (1865)	28 14 4	9 1 3	37 15 7
ditto (1860)	30 7 6	28 18 4	59 6 11
ditto (1867)	51 7 0	75 5 0	126 12 0

It is needless, however, to comment further upon such an abuse of the revenues of this institution as is developed in these facts. The whole system must be revised. It admits of no excuse, as the Admiralty has practically allowed; and immediate and large reductions must be made in the staff and pay of the officers of this institution, in order to enable its accounts and estimates to receive parliamentary sanction in another session.

Important as this part of the question is, a larger and more difficult question will present itself to Parliament next year with reference to Greenwich Hospital. What is to be the future of this establishment?

Everybody has heard, during the past year, of the various claims put forward for occupation of the space or assistance from the funds of this institution. The claim of the Committee of the Seamen's Hospital, who for many years have been afforded an old man-of-war for the purposes of their asylum, was, unquestionably, that which had the best claim to attention. "The Dreadnought," or whatever else may be the name of the vessel on board of which relief is afforded to suffering seamen of the merchant service by a body of philanthropists, is moored in a part of the river which, however convenient for the reception of seamen, must be singularly ill suited for sanitary purposes. It must often have occurred to the public as extraordinary that the managers of the Seamen's Hospital Ship should elect to continue her in moorings off Deptford, when they might so easily go further down the river, or even into a part of the Victoria Docks, where both air and water would be better, and communication with the shore more readily obtained.

The claim set up by the managers of this charitable institution to the use of a section of Greenwich Hospital was not unwillingly conceded by the Admiralty, and a quarter of the building (that called Queen Mary's Wing, where the chapel stands) was assigned them for their purposes. The Dreadnought Committee rejected

this wing, as unsuited for their purposes, and demanded the use of another section of the building (that immediately abutting on the Thames towards the east), called Queen Anne's quarter. It happens that this quarter contains the apartments assigned to the officers of the Hospital; and even if Queen Anne's quarter had been in any material degree better adapted to the purposes of an hospital than Queen Mary's Wing, there would seem to be something rather ungracious and imperious in the demand thus set up for the use and occupation of a portion of the edifice which was not immediately vacant. A reference to two sets of Commissioners conclusively established that the one section of the Hospital was not better adapted than the other for the purposes of the Dreadnought patients; but this decision did not satisfy the claimants. As they could not obtain the precise position they desired, they resolved to forego the use of any portion of the Hospital at all, and to apply to the public for funds to construct a building for themselves independently of Greenwich Hospital. With the aid of "appeals" in the daily papers, "festivals," "banquets," "fancy fairs," and other popular means of raising contributions for a building fund, we have little doubt that a Seamen's Hospital almost rivaling Greenwich Hospital itself may, in a few years, be erected; but in the mean time we must say that, looking at all the circumstances, we think the managers of the Seamen's Hospital Ship would have done best to have accepted the quarter of Greenwich Hospital assigned to them, and not to have pressed a claim which, if it was not absolutely unreasonable, at least appears to have been inconvenient and ungracious.

In arriving at any decision as to the future of Greenwich Hospital, it is not to be forgotten that there may (which God forbid!) be at some future, and no distant, day greater demands upon its space than there are at present. In the event of a maritime war, as many beds may be required for disabled sailors as there were in 1814. Whilst the bulk of the funds of Greenwich Hospital are made applicable to the payment of pensions to old and worn-out seamen of the Royal Navy, the bulk of the building itself ought, in accordance with the intention of the founders, to be used as an infirmary and hospital for those who are disabled in action. The Hospital ought always, therefore, to have at command such means of expansion as the necessity of a maritime war might render necessary. And this, as it seems to us, should be regarded as the first object to be secured.

By a proper revision of the expenditure, the noble revenues of Greenwich Hospital may be rendered more serviceable to the general interests of the seamen of the Royal Navy. Additions might be made to the out-pensions of deserving men and to the support of their families, whilst a larger number of old seamen might be put upon the list of pensioners, thereby affording additional inducements, which are very much required, to enter into the service. The establishment at Greenwich, still remaining as an infirmary and hospital for the helpless and disabled, would, in time of war, afford to all the sailors of the fleet the accommodation which ought to be denied to none who have suffered in the service of their country. These are, unquestionably, the leading principles which ought to govern in making any change.

The thing most to be guarded against is jobbery. This has been rife at Greenwich in times past, and there seems a wonderful disposition to perpetuate it. Amongst other things, one of the principal Government officers appointed to inquire into and report upon the

necessary alterations in the government and financial arrangements of the Hospital, proposed, a year or two ago, to give himself a permanent situation out of its funds; and this being objected to by "my Lords," on the ground that his "state of health" disqualified him for any active duties, a correspondence ensued, in which it was proposed to turn over the control of the Hospital estates to the "department of Woods and Forests,"—certainly the very last department in this country likely to manage such property with advantage to the public.

Again, it has been proposed to appropriate the funds of this Hospital, in a largely increased degree, to the augmentation of out-pensions, &c. to captains, commanders, lieutenants, and masters in the Navy. The funds of the Hospital were not designed to be appropriated to any such objects. The nation is bound to provide properly for the pay and pensions of naval officers; and nothing could be more unjustifiable than to appropriate funds which have been specially dedicated to the purposes of the ordinary seaman to the payment of those who have no claim upon such bounty. All such proposals as these are mere jobs for the purposes of Admiralty patronage, and they ought strenuously to be resisted.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

The Silver Skates: a Story of Life in Holland. By M. E. Dodge. With a Preface by W. H. G. Kingston. (Low & Co.)

ALTHOUGH we are a nation of travellers, it is surprising in how regular a groove, as a general rule, runs the European experience of an ordinary Englishman. Paris, the Rhine, some portion of Switzerland, perhaps a few cities of Belgium and Northern Italy—this may be considered a fair enumeration of the localities which find a place in the usual itinerary. Consequently, that famous little country called Holland, which lies a little on one side of the common route, is almost entirely neglected; and we picture it to ourselves merely as a land of dykes and canals and stout men smoking pipes, which was formerly celebrated in history, and eminently productive of small paintings of common life. No doubt this ideal is correct as far as it goes; but the country which for so many years was alternately the rival and the ally of England is worthy of a rather closer inspection, especially as it has marked characteristics which distinguish it from all other countries in the world. The pleasant story before us affords glimpses of the national character and inner life of the Hollanders; and the author contrives, without interrupting the narrative too much, to allude to several topics of historical and topographical interest, more especially to that perennial war which Holland wages against the mighty ocean, and the ingenious tactics and unflinching resolution with which it is carried on. The story itself is agreeable and full of good feeling, with occasional flashes of humour. The grand skating-match of school-boys and school-girls is an eminently national scene, portrayed with a spirit and heartiness which will make all youthful readers long to cross the German Ocean and enter themselves for the "Silver Skates" forthwith.

Transactions of the Historic Society of Lancashire and Cheshire. New Series. Vol. VI. Session 1865-66. (Liverpool, Holden.)

A volume full of interest. It pleasantly takes the reader along the sea-coast of Lancashire and Cheshire, marking the victories over, or the defeats received from, the sea. Thence he traverses the submarine forests and the Lake-land, visits the localities abounding in fungi, and inspects the Mersey district to become familiar with its natural history. With Roman stations, Roman hoards, and British remains, he is made pleasantly familiar; and fifteen well-executed illustrations, one especially, of British coins, give sensible help to the reader. The authors of some of the papers would have done well to add a note to correct the text. For instance, Mr. Craig Gibson writes of a Miss Aglionby as

"the representative of an ancient Cumberland family, who boast that their patronymic includes in its syllables the King of birds, the King of beasts, and the King of insects, the Eagle, the Lion, and the Bee." This is altogether incorrect. Less advanced archeologists than Mr. Gibson know that *Aglion-By* is simply "Eagle's home," that is, *Eagle's nest*. In the natural history department we meet with an illustration of the way in which inaccuracy takes root, unless it be detected. A report that the nightingale was to be heard so far north as Birkenhead Park (in 1863) drew crowds of curious listeners. The bird is said to have been seen and heard there before it was frightened away. Subsequently, it was heard again, but the rare bird proved to be "a boy of rare vocal power of imitation." He was subsidized, it is thought, "by the neighbouring publicans for very obvious purposes." The imposture seemed to confirm many in the erroneous conclusion that Philomela herself had never visited the place.

Elementary Geology. Illustrated by Twenty-Seven Actual Specimens of the Common Rocks and Fossils of Great Britain, with Name, Geological Position, and Locality of Each, for the Use of Beginners, Schools, &c. By James R. Gregory, Russell Street, Covent Garden.

Mr. Gregory is a dealer in fossils and minerals, and has forwarded to us two book-boxes, as above designated, for beginners in geology, and also two similar ones for the elementary study of mineralogy. The plan of adapting what have long been known as "pamphlet-boxes" to elementary science is no longer novel; indeed it has been in use for some time; but the cheapness and simplicity of the little book-boxes now on our table are worth noting, for the sake of those who have but a few shillings and a few hours to spare. An intelligent child might begin with these toy-like fabrications, and might thereby be incited to make larger cabinets of a like form, or to seek for them at the hands of dealers. If they do not get more pecuniary profit from the student than the productions at our side can yield at the prices named, the dealers must be greater lovers of science than of self.

We have on our table *Home and its Duties: a Practical Manual of Domestic Economy for Schools and Families* (Edinburgh, Laurie). New Editions of *A Practical Treatise upon Eczema, including its Lichenous and Impetiginous Forms*, by Dr. McCall Anderson (Churchill & Sons),—*John Douglas's Vow; or, Thyra Gascoigne*, by Mrs. Edmund Jennings (Chapman & Hall),—and *The Infant Primer for School and Home use in teaching Reading*, by Charles Bilton, B.A. (Longmans). Also the following Pamphlets: *A Plea for Theology as the Completion of Science: a Sermon preached in St. Paul's Church, Dundee, on Sunday, Sept. 8th, 1867*, by J. Hannah, D.C.L. (Blackwood),—*Essay on the Eternity of Future Suffering: showing its Probability, Justice and Necessity*, by the Rev. C. Hope Robertson, M.A. (Parker),—*Addresses delivered to the Clergy of the Deanery of Plympton in the Years 1866-67, on the existing Abuses in the Administration of the Public Patronage of the Church, with Suggestions for its Improvement; to which is prefixed a Preface on the present Dangers and Difficulties of the Church of England*, by C. Bartholomew, A.M. (Parker),—*An Argument against immediately repealing the Laws which treat the Nuptial Bond as Indissoluble*, by the Rev. John Keble, M.A. (Parker),—*Sunday Lessons: the Principle of Selection*, by the Rev. John Keble, M.A., being No. XIII. of 'Tracts for the Times' (Parker),—*The River of Life*, by James Biden (Gosport, Legg),—*Jesus Christ, his Person and his Plan*, by James Clifford, M.A. (Marlborough),—*The Captive Maid*, by E. S. H. (Bemrose & Lothian),—*A Conference betwixt a Papist and a Jew; or, a Letter from a Merchant in London to his Correspondent in Amsterdam, 1678*, reprinted (Stevenson),—*The Handmaids of Happiness: by the Author of 'Thoughts in Verse for Christian Children'* (Snow),—*The Sabbath Question: a Discourse delivered in the Hopetoun Rooms on Sunday Evening, September 22nd, 1867*, by the Rev. James Cranbrook (Williams & Norgate),—*Suggestions for the Revision of the Lectionary*; submitted

with Humility and Respect to the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Rubrics and Lec-
tionary of the Church, by a Presbyter of the Diocese
of London (Rivings),—*National Progress*: a
Lecture delivered to the Young Men's Christian
Association in Naas, by the Rev. J. S. Gilmore
(Dublin, Hedgeland),—*The Legend of the Holy
Thorn of Glastonbury*, edited by Thomas Sampson
(Yeovil, Coates),—*Life, and Causes of Ill Health,
Sickness, and Disease clearly unfolded, and their
Remedies* (Assembly of Believers),—and *Pleas for
Secularization*, by Aubrey De Vere (Longmans).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Esop's Fables, ed. by Garrett, illust. 2s. 3/6 cl. gilt.
Amey's Representation of the People Act, 1867, 8vo. 10/ cl.
Arabian Nights' Entertainments, Family Edit. 12mo. 3/6 cl.
Arnold's Hever Court, 2 vols. cr. 8vo. 21/ cl.
Baker's Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Baker's Homeward, or the Rest that Remaineth, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Belly Night Scenes of the Bible, Second Series, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Berville's Chevalier de Bayard, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Besant's Black Princess, a True Story, 18mo. 1/6 cl.
Bible (The) and England's Church, 2/ cl.
Book about Dominies, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Burns's Poems and Songs, cr. 4to. 21/ cl. gilt.
Burton's Little Oxleys and their Sayings, 4to. 18mo. 1/ cl.
Cheyne's Earth's Motion of Rotation, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Coley's How to Develop Industry in India, 8vo. 21/ cl.
Dalglish's English Composition, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Daniel's Shadow on the Hearth, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Days at Seaside, or a Happy Little Girl, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
De Joinville's St. Louis, King of France, trans. by Hutton, 2/6 cl.
Florence's Stella and other Poems, cr. 8vo. 4/ cl.
Ford's Thoughts in Verse, Private Prayer, &c. cr. 8vo. 1/4 cl.
Forster's Authenticity of the Three Heavenly Witnesses, 10/6 cl.
Gall and Ingalls's Juveniles, 6 sorts, 12mo. each 1/ cl.
Garrett's Dogmatic Faith—Bampton Lectures, 1867, 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Gillilan's Remoter Sites in the Church Sky, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Goddard's Musical Development, 6/6 cl.
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ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES.

West Hill, Wandsworth, Oct. 16, 1867.

It will, I think, not be deemed out of place for me to offer a few remarks on the present crisis of the above institution. Although a member of the Board, and the one that co-operated with Dr. Reed from the origin of the charity, I write, not officially, but merely to express my own private views.

It appears to me that for this noble institution to stand before the public in its present position—with serious charges lying against its management unrefuted—is in the highest degree perilous. All feel that something ought to be done. The allegations must be fairly dealt with. It was at one time thought that a private inspection would meet the case; and an offer to that effect was made to the Editor of the *Athenæum*, but was, of course, declined as a fruitless project. The proposal has been taken up by a writer in a medical contemporary, and, under the guidance of the secretary, the Hospital has been inspected; but inspection can,

however, secure no practical result in the interests of the charity.

It is now evident to every one that nothing short of an "official inquiry," such as the one you have intimated, can re-establish the Hospital in its former favour with the public; and it must be no less evident that the investigation, to be at all satisfactory, must be conducted by gentlemen of eminence accustomed to such inquiries, chosen, as you have properly suggested, by the President and Vice Presidents; and that the investigators be put in full possession of the books and documents relating to the management of the institution. If the records refute the statements, so much the better for the charity; if they confirm them, and consequently lead to a remedy of the abuses, the charity will become more extensively useful. Before such a committee, so appointed, I for one am prepared to deal with the utmost frankness; and I feel sure that, rather than the charity should suffer, no one will shrink from the appeal.

W. WOODHOUSE.

4, The Terrace, Kensington, Oct. 15, 1867.

As one of the earliest subscribers to this useful charity, and one of its constant friends since, I will not attempt to describe my annoyance and horror at the serious damaging charges brought by your Correspondent against this valuable institution. I had intended to ask the favour of a space in your journal for a reply to many of those charges, upon the fact of my own personal knowledge and experience, through my uninvited and unexpected occasional visits at Putney with my married daughter and others; but, like Mr. Wilkinson, whose letter you kindly introduced in your last number, I think your suggestion of an official inquiry and his acceptance of it an admirable plan of solution.

I willingly consent to join Mr. Wilkinson, and my married daughter (also a governor) will join us, as I hope two or three other ladies will, in the most rigid investigation of what we at present consider ill-founded charges. In the mean time, I would earnestly beg of your readers to suspend their judgment on the whole question, for I trust and believe your Correspondent has been sadly misinformed; and if so, that he will generously, through your medium, acknowledge it.

WILLIAM BANTING.

THE PASSIONATE PILGRIM.

Trinity College, Cambridge, Oct. 10, 1867.

In reply to the appeal made to me in the last number of your periodical, I beg to say that, in the copy of 'The Passionate Pilgrim' in Trinity College Library, the title-page of the 'Sonnets to Sundry Notes of Musick' has evidently had the date cut off by the binder. W. ALDIS WRIGHT.

EGYPTIAN DISCOVERY.

British Museum, Oct. 14, 1867.

YOUR readers will recollect the discovery of a new bilingual (Greek and Hieroglyphic) inscription by Dr. Lepsius, in April, 1866, and the account of which was first announced in the *Athenæum* of that year. From information which I have received, it appears that M. Mariette has since found the third or demotic version, which is a most important discovery for the progress of that branch of Egyptian philology. It will be remembered that this Tanis inscription contained an act of the synod of priests at Canopus,—that it was published by Lepsius,—and that it stated at the end that the act was ordered to be set up in Hieroglyphic, Egyptian and Greek characters. It excited some surprise at the time that the demotic or third version was not found along with the other two on the tablet. The demotic has since been found, and, from information which has been communicated to me by Dr. Lepsius, under the following circumstances:—The tablet, which was of the usual shape, with rounded top, and like a very thick tombstone, lay on its back, in a horizontal position, in a mass of rubbish, in the western part of the ruins of Tan. In order to see, or rather to make a good paper impression of the tablet, it was necessary to make a vaulted ex-

cavation like an oven above the face of the tablet, so as to lay it bare, and, at the same time, carry the mass of superincumbent rubbish, which, it is feared, might otherwise have fallen down and injured the excavators. This was done by Dr. Lepsius; and the face sufficiently exposed for the purpose, while the right border or thick edge of the tablet was uncovered, and found to have no inscription, which gave rise to the conjecture that the priests had either omitted the demotic version or had placed it elsewhere on a separate tablet. On removing the tablet from its place,—as I understand has been the case, by M. Mariette,—the demotic version was found on the left thick edge or border, as if added like a postscriptum to the other versions. This is the more remarkable, as in the Rosetta stone the demotic takes the second place and the Greek is placed last; while only a century before the demotic was considered quite of secondary importance. The demotic has of late become as interesting, owing to the labours of M. Brugsch, as the hieratic; and the discovery will be of the same value for that character as the hieroglyphic version of the Tanis inscription is to the hieroglyphs. The demotic version is, I hear, copied and preparing for publication; and it will form another touchstone of Egyptian philology, more extensive and more valuable than the Rosetta stone.

S. BIRCH.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL MUSEUMS.

Ore House, near Hastings, Oct. 12, 1867.

Dr. John Young complains of the remarks I made in an address to the Anthropological Society of London nearly two years ago respecting collections of human crania in our national museums. By leaving out part of a sentence, Dr. Young has made it appear that I specially condemned the state of the crania in the Glasgow Hunterian Museum. An examination of the contents of this Museum in 1865 convinced me that little care was taken by the authorities either to collect or preserve human crania. I also instanced the Edinburgh Antiquarian Museum as equally defective in this respect. I had, however, not the slightest intention of finding fault with the curators of either of these Museums. The cause, I believe, lies far deeper, and is to be discovered in the defective appreciation of the public generally of the historical and archeological value of collections of human crania.

JAMES HUNT.

OLD ENGLAND.

La Belle Sauvage Yard, Oct. 15, 1867.

I did not see the letter of Mr. Charles Knight in your issue of the 5th instant until my return from Scotland, or I should have taken earlier notice of it. For a publishing house to be assailed through a journal so influential as the *Athenæum* is a serious matter; and I would claim from your justice, if I had not the fullest confidence in your courtesy, the insertion of the following answer to your Correspondent's attack.

In giving you credit for being ever "ready to expose misrepresentations in literary matters," Mr. Knight insinuates that I have been guilty of that offence. He also sneers at me as belonging to that class of "canvassing publishers," and directly accuses "Messrs. Sangster, of Paternoster Row," of "resorting to means employed by their agents not altogether justifiable." The language of the last charge is not particularly clear; but I understand it as meant to make me answerable for the acts of my supposed agents.

I hope, however, to be able to show that I have not had recourse, either personally or by any agents of mine, to means which cannot be justified. The only instances of "misrepresentation" which Mr. Knight alleges have relation to his position in respect of the work entitled 'Old England.' He was first, he complains, announced as the author, and is now called the editor; and he would have it believed that he is neither the one nor the other in any such sense as to warrant the mention of his name under either character. He refers to his own autobiography on the subject, and I follow his example. At page 19, vol. iii. of 'Passages of a Working Life,' Mr. Knight enumerates a series of

his works, of which 'Old England' is one; and he there says, "of this series I was necessarily the editor."

In calling him so, therefore, I am sustained by his own authority. Mr. John Saunders, it appears, wrote the greater part of 'Old England'; but, says Mr. Knight, "the first book and part of the second were written by myself." Although, therefore, it would have been an error to ascribe the whole authorship to him, he really had some share in that also. That he was the editor, he himself plainly declares, and this is the statement on the title-page of the work.

The sneer at me as a canvassing publisher is extremely ill-advised; for according to Mr. Knight's own confession (see vol. iii. pp. 18-20 of the narrative already quoted), his earlier, and likewise his later, works were all designed for sale "by the class of book-hawkers known as canvassers." When their aid suited him, it was styled "persevering activity"—not, as now, the "sublimity of impudence." Why is it no longer "satisfactory to him to think that these books have presented to some portions of the population who, without the canvassers' importunity, would never have expended a monthly shilling upon literature, sources of instruction and amusement various and extensive?"

For my own part, I am unable to see what interest Mr. Knight has in view in seeking a quarrel with me for effecting a sale of 30,000 copies of one of his works. He could design and edit the work, but was not able to sell it: I could neither have designed nor edited it; yet have found out a way to sell it. I have but traded with my own property, as he knows quite well, although he speaks of the Messrs. Clowes as retaining the casts, and simply entering into an agreement to print for me as many copies as I might require. The real truth is, that the Messrs. Clowes sold the copyright as well as the stereotype plates, of both which I am the sole and whole proprietor,—of the copyright by purchase from the individual to whom it was first sold, and of the plates by direct sale to myself. I bought out-and-out a work "edited by Charles Knight," and I have sold it as edited by him. What I desire to know is, is there wrong in this? It must be by recent discovery that he has formed on it a ground of charge against me; for when he saw my success with his 'Old England' by the method of which he now complains, he called upon me at my place of business, and requested me to undertake the publication of his 'Popular History of England' and his 'English Cyclopædia' in the same manner. Now, however, he so entirely disapproves of "canvassing publishers" as to relate in full detail what passed between a clergyman's wife in Monmouthshire, and a lawyer in Bristol, and persons who wished them to purchase copies of 'Old England.' "In spite," he says, "of my repeated remonstrances, this system of imposture has never ceased." Where, I would ask, is the imposture of offering for sale at a certain price a work edited by Charles Knight? I leave that gentleman himself to answer the question.

If, indeed, any persons employed by country booksellers to push the sale of copies of 'Old England' bought from me are unduly importunate, I regret the circumstance; but, as every man of sense must see, it is impossible for a publisher in London to control the conduct of every individual from Land's End to John o'Groats who may be employed by intermediate dealers.

From you, Mr. Editor, all that I request is, the insertion in your next number of this plain answer to the attack published in a former number; while in perfect good temper, yet with a serious meaning, I respectfully advise Mr. Charles Knight to refrain in future from flinging injurious charges of misrepresentation, "unjustifiable means" and "imposture" against men in good credit, and honestly pursuing a lawful trade; nor can I doubt that his "most valued friend filling one of the highest legal offices in Bristol" will indorse the suggestion.

JAMES SANGSTER.

A NEW GEOLOGICAL THEORY.

Cambridge, Oct. 7, 1867.

To observe and register facts has hitherto been the chief work of geologists, and right nobly have they laboured in their vocation. The most important facts they have discovered they have, however, hitherto failed to explain: e.g. they assign no cause for the recent submersion of the Sahara; and glacial theories which have been invented to account for the drift and boulders may hereafter be regarded as among the most amazing proofs of human credulity. The purpose of this letter is to present a theory which will account for these and other phenomena, and to exhibit some of the evidence by which that theory is supported.

Prof. Hansen—"probably the most eminent authority among living astronomers upon the lunar theory"—believes that the moon's centres of gravity and magnitude do not coincide; and that, therefore, the hemisphere we see bulges into a mountain too high for water, atmosphere, or life,—the other hemisphere being proportionately depressed. If there be water on the moon, it must be all on the depressed side, where there may be also abundance of life. Moreover, the moon rotates once only while revolving round her primary, the earth, and the light of this world never reaches her farther side. Now, it is quite conceivable that her divided centres should be made to coincide, and that she should be made to rotate in fewer hours than now she requires days for that purpose. And if these changes in her shape and motion were effected, they would roll a large part of the lunar water to the side we see, and would also modify the temperature of the whole of the moon, and invert the temperature of the parts now most depressed. The moon would then be a globe with water on both sides; but all her newest aqueous formations would be limited to one side, excepting that some portion of detritus borne by the shifting waters would be sprinkled over the surface of the hemisphere into which they rolled. In short, in these and various other ways, if such an alteration as has been supposed were to take place, there would be left evidence of that alteration for the investigation of future lunar geologists, if such geologists should ever be.

I submit that geology has already furnished us with evidence that before our era, and backward to a time remote and at present undefined, but perhaps extending to, though not comprising, the time of the older tertiaries, the earth was shaped as the moon is thought to be, and rotated as the moon does; that is to say, rotated once only while revolving round her primary, the sun. I submit further, that we have evidence that by one of the last mighty changes, this world's previously divided centres were made to coincide, the northern hemisphere rising, and the southern sinking, to the mean level; and that at the same time the earth received its diurnal rotation. No question is now raised concerning the secondary and primary strata, or the yet more ancient part of the crust of the earth; nor would I at present start the interesting inquiry whether the rolling of the waters, oftentimes from one hemisphere to the other, be not the normal mode of completing such globes as the earth, the moon, and Mars. The following paragraphs are strictly limited to the state of this world from our era backward to, or towards, the era of the oldest tertiary formations. My theory is, that the earth was formerly as the moon is now, having all her waters in the northern hemisphere; and that by the last great geological change, she received her present shape and her diurnal rotation.

1. It is commonly assumed that, from the time of the commencement of the primary strata, the water of the earth has been distributed in both hemispheres as now, and that in south and north alike changes have been effected by the subsidence and elevation of different portions of the land. If this assumption were true, the geology of the north and south would correspond; in other words, the two hemispheres would be geologically twins. But as far as investigation has been carried, it shows that while this hemisphere was a great laboratory for the creation of the miocene and pliocene deposits in which northern latitudes abound, no extensive aqueous deposits between the older tertiary and a

very recent geological era are to be found on the other side of the equator. Sir R. I. Murchison affirmed long ago that "such as South Africa is now, such have been her main features during countless ages anterior to the creation of the human race." Mr. Darwin informs us that "no extensive fossiliferous deposits of the recent period, nor of any period intermediate between it and the ancient tertiary epoch, have been preserved on either side of the continent" of South America. From Mr. Woods we learn that the part of Australia of which he treats "is similar to what Europe was immediately after the secondary period." "Thus," says Prof. Sedgwick, referring to facts of this description, "we may seem to be almost shutting out from the southern hemisphere the noble monuments of past time which decorate the middle period of the earth's history." To some apparent exceptions reference will be made in the sequel. At present, let it be observed that the geological difference between the two hemispheres is confessedly vast. No recognized scientific hypothesis accounts for that difference. All current theories clash with it. Assume that the water was formerly, and for a considerable geological age, all in the north, and the problem is solved. Can any other theory be conceived of that will solve it?

2. Northern Africa is remarkable for a desert of sand 800 miles in breadth, and double that extent in length. It stretches eastward into Arabia. It was recently covered by the sea. It perhaps re-appears in the same latitude in the great sand-bank of the Bahamas. Geologists have failed to find a cause for these phenomena. Now, if the waters were before the existing era all in the north, they found their coast-line at or near the latitude where the land rose above the mean level. Clouds would pass from them southward to a greater or less distance, according to the steepness or slowness of the rise of the ground; and the region of perpetual snow and glaciers would then be not near the North Pole, but toward the equator, leaving an extensive district between the sea-shore and the icy heights to be covered with vegetable and animal life. Thus may we, by the theory now propounded, account for those evident traces of the coast of the ancient ocean which have hitherto baffled all research.

3. Among the most puzzling of all the discoveries of modern times are those connected with the former state of the Northern Arctic regions. The remains of buried life detected there show that, at a period comparatively recent, the climate must have been as warm as is the climate of England now. The difficulty of accounting for this admitted fact has been found insoluble. Prof. Haughton calls it the *opprobrium geologicorum*. Now temperature depends chiefly on level. The housewife knows that when the water-jugs are splitting with frost in the upper story, the wine and potatoes in the cellar are safe; and the traveller, finding the heat of northern Italy unendurable, after a few hours' climbing is surrounded by snow and rivers of ice. If our hemisphere were formerly sunk below the mean level, its northern parts being covered by the sea, save where the mountains rose above it, those parts would have a warm, not to say a steaming, climate. And if it be thought that, in removing one difficulty, I am creating another by supposing the absence of the direct light of the sun, it is obvious to reply that the broad belt of the earth beyond the coast, in which the greatest abundance of terrene life would find its home, would receive light by refraction; that the chemical constitution of the atmosphere is admitted to have been changed; that what we now call the Northern Lights might play more vigorously and widely than now; that the greater part of the Fauna then living required probably but little light; and that a large proportion of the existing inhabitants of the world find light enough in the night.

4. In Milton and Cheddle's narrative of their journey over the Rocky Mountains, they describe, both verbally and pictorially, a hill rising from the left bank of the river Thompson. 40 or 50 feet above the bank is a very broad terrace; 60 or 70 feet higher a second, and 400 or 500 feet above the river a third. They are not masses of sand like the Sahara, but are composed of shale, sand

and gravel, the detritus of the mountain. The popular opinion is that the highest terrace was once down about the present sea-level, and was gradually elevated by pressure from beneath till the second terrace was level with the sea, when there was a pause in the upward movement, followed in process of time by similar upheavals, till the whole reached its present position. If this were the case, it is very marvellous that the terraces escaped "the enormous fractures and foldings by which the whole crust of the world has been disturbed"; and doubts harden into incredulity when it is found that on the opposite side of the river another hill rises, with three similar terraces, "of exactly the same height." The argument is still cumulative; for these travellers tell us that such terraces are found not only all along the banks of the river unto its junction with the Fraser, but also in various parts of the continent, and as far south as Mexico, and that "in nearly every case where they are found they occur in three successive tiers." Assume that the waters have been moved and not the hills, that formerly the water stood at the height of the loftiest terrace, and was by a great change in the relative level of the two hemispheres lowered 300 or 400 feet, and by subsequent and slighter changes drained down to its present place, and theory and fact are harmonious.

5. Among the most perplexing problems that await solution is that arising from the drift and boulders of the world, particularly the latter. They are found of every size and form, having generally moved in a southerly direction. To account for them, many geologists adopt the glacial hypothesis, by which it is assumed that some time between the tertiary and current epochs the northern hemisphere was capped with ice, from the Pole to the forty-second or fortieth degree of latitude. No cause is assigned for this immense and temporary mantle of ice, or for its disappearance. Nor is there the slightest ground for imagining that it ever existed, except the fragments of rock that have been described and certain scratchings here and there apparent on the hill-side. If science admit of such theorizing, it need not shrink from the scheme of interpretation given in this letter. Conceive that the water was formerly all in the north, and that by far the greater part of it was rolled to the south by that movement which raised one hemisphere and depressed the other till both found their present level, and the twofold cause accounts for the existence of boulders, for their motion, and the direction in which they have travelled.

6. Shortly before the human era, or, as some say, contemporaneously with man, there existed in great abundance animals of huge form. The visitor who glides by rail from London to the Crystal Palace can form some conception of the state of both continents at the era referred to. Those monsters of the pliocene age have not only disappeared from the face of the earth, but there is strong ground for believing that their annihilation was sudden. "It is impossible," says Mr. Darwin, "to reflect on the changed state of the American continent without the deepest astonishment." * * The mind at first is irresistibly hurried into the belief of some great catastrophe; but thus to destroy animals, both large and small, in Patagonia, &c. up to Behring's Straits, we must shake the entire framework of the globe." And what then? Is it to be assumed, despite the evidence, that the entire framework of the globe has not been shaken because we do not understand how it could be shaken? Orbiguy, an authority equal to Mr. Darwin—and that is saying much—finds no way of accounting for the state of the American continents without assuming that the repose of the world was followed suddenly, *tout-à-coup*, by a vast geological convulsion which destroyed all the animals of those continents at a single stroke. He writes of *l'émiettement fortuit et simultané des grands animaux terrestres qui peuplaient les continents Américains*. Both these very eminent observers bring before us the appearance of wide-spread and sudden destruction. Mr. Darwin leaves the phenomena unexplained. M. Orbiguy conceives them to have been produced by the upheaval of the Cordilleras, which, however,

do not stretch over sufficient degrees of latitude. Accept the supposition that the waters of the south were all rolled thither from the north, and the traces of the destruction of life between the two poles, to which Mr. Darwin refers with the deepest astonishment, puzzle us no longer.

7. In those exceedingly valuable volumes by which Sir C. Lyell has laid us under great and lasting obligations, there may be found abundant evidence of the great effect produced by a sudden rush of water over a small area, such as roads torn up to the depth of fifteen or twenty feet in some places, and in others ground covered with detritus to that depth; water flowing for weeks as densely charged with earth as it could be, without being changed into mud; houses in Martigny filled with mud up to the second story, and huge stones rolled down hill and up hill. Sir S. Baker describes the state of the river Atbara at some seasons as follows:—"Its waters are dense with the soil washed from most fertile lands far from its point of junction with the Nile; masses of bamboo and driftwood, together with large trees, and frequently the dead bodies of elephants and buffaloes, are hurled along its muddy waters in wild confusion." The similar effects produced by a cataclysm which moved by far the greater part of the waters of the globe from one hemisphere into the other would be indescribably great. Detritus borne from the north would be strewn over the south; in some cases considerable deposits would be left; and wherever the waters found an outlet through a considerable valley into the deep cavities to which they rolled, the muddy traces of their exit would remain. Therefore, that there should be found in many parts of the south recent aqueous and terrene deposits, is quite in harmony with the theory now offered for consideration. One example must be given. The rushing flood, turned eastward by the Cordilleras, would roll down the valley which now finds the outlet of its streams at the mouth of La Plata, covering the valley with mud, in which would be entombed the remains of the living creatures destroyed by the Deluge. Thus may we account for the Pampas, a district as large as France,—perhaps twice or thrice as large,—and which is described by Mr. Darwin as "a vast deposit of mud, in which are entombed mammiferous remains in wonderful abundance." No current geological theory accounts for the Pampas; for the sudden upheaval of the Cordilleras, it is presumed, none will accept as an established fact. Will the reader entertain as worthy of consideration the novel hypothesis now presented, which offers a solution of the problem?

Seven distinct *approbria geologicorum* have been cited, and they comprise the most important facts geology has disclosed, and wholly failed to explain. The play of 'Hamlet' without *Hamlet* would not be more incomplete than the science of geology with those seven problems unsolved. An hypothesis is now presented which gives hope of the removal of all these *approbria*. The key fits all the wards of the intricate lock, and, therefore, is probably a key of knowledge.

W. ROBINSON.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

WHILE our troops are in Abyssinia, would it not be well, in the cause of learning, that some attempt should be made by a competent commission to explore the country? That land is virgin ground, and it is full of biblical and classical remains. We do not suppose that any one would be listened to in the India Office who should propose to send out such an array of learned men as the French republic sent to Egypt; but surely something might be done on a smaller scale to open up Abyssinia to the light of science. After all, this wild country lies on our highway to India; we shall never again forget it; and it claims to have been one of the original seats of our faith. Inscriptions must abound, and MSS. of value probably exist in many places. While we are spending millions on policy which will leave no traces, would it not be wise to spend a few pounds on art and truth, which will remain a possession to us for ever?

Mr. Charles Dickens will sail from Liverpool, in the Cuba, on Saturday, November 9th, for the pur-

pose of giving those readings from his works which have been so popular in England. He will leave the United States for Europe at the end of April next year.

Mr. Murray's list of forthcoming works includes:— 'The Reign of Queen Anne until the Peace of Utrecht,' by Earl Stanhope; 'Reminiscences of a Septuagenarian, 1802-15,' by the Countess Brownlow; 'Life in the Light of God's Word,' by William Lord Archbishop of York; 'The Variation of Animals and Plants under Domestication,' by Charles Darwin; 'Eighty Years of Republican Government in the United States,' by Louis J. Jennings; 'The Continuity of Scripture,' by Sir W. Page Wood; 'A History of the Massacre of Saint Bartholomew,' by Henry White, M.D.; 'The Huguenots in England and Ireland,' by Samuel Smiles; 'On Molecular and Microscopic Science,' by Mary Somerville; 'Life of Sir Charles Barry,' by his Son, Alfred Barry, D.D.; 'Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey,' by Dean Stanley, D.D.; 'Rambles in the Rhine Provinces,' by John P. Seddon; and 'Historical Difficulties and Contested Events,' by Octave Delepiere.

The University of London have now shifted their quarters from the east wing of Burlington House to 17, Savile Row, where their official work will be carried on and the Senate will meet until their new building in Burlington Gardens shall be completed. Their examinations are meanwhile to be held as usual in the great hall of the west wing. We hear that Messrs. Banks & Barry will shortly begin to pull down the east wing as a preliminary to clearing the ground for the new building to be erected for the scientific Societies.

Two London colleges are asking for money to enlarge their buildings.—University and the Working Men's. University College want 20,000*l.*, of which they have raised nearly 5,000*l.*; the Working Men's College want 2,200*l.*, of which they have raised nearly 1,200*l.* The former with 10,000*l.* can build half a new wing for their school, and give up their present schoolrooms to the College, which will be sufficient relief for the present; the latter have enough money to build six new class-rooms, but want more to add a museum and hall. Both colleges deserve well of the nation, and, for University College, we may say, of the world. It has been true to its motto, *Cuncti adsint*: Jew and Christian, Mohammedan and Parsee it has leavened with learning alike, protesting ever against sectarian bigotry. The Working Men's College, though headed by an Episcopalian clergyman, forces no creed on its students, and has done good work among the upper class of working men and the clerks of London. We hope soon to hear that both institutions have obtained the measure of help they want and deserve.

The War Office have applied to the Philological Society for copies of Dr. Beke's paper in their *Proceedings* of 1845, on the Abyssinian dialects, for the use of the Abyssinian expedition, and the Society have granted twenty copies of the paper for the purpose.

The Philological Society, dispossessed of its meeting-room at the Astronomical Society's place in Somerset House, has found a new, and yet an old, home in the buildings where its parent society first saw the light—University College. There, some thirty years ago, Professors Key and Malden, with certain of their colleagues, founded a small society for discussing questions of philology. In 1842 this Society was enlarged into the Philological, and was joined by Arnold, Thirlwall, Kemble, Grote, Guest, and other men of note. Religious prejudices being then stronger against University College than now, it was thought advisable to remove the Philological Society from it; and till now, the Society has accordingly been away from its parent's nest. But as the College has outlived the senseless clamour against it, the Society may well return to its walls, where now shelter is again hospitably offered it. The Society's new session is to be opened with the first part of a paper by Prof. Seeley, 'An Analysis of Early Roman History,' an examination of how the story of each king's reign was made up. The second part will be constructive, and will sketch the constitution of early Rome.

The President of the Architectural Association has issued cards for an evening reception on Friday, October 25.

The *Times* announces the death, at the age of twenty-six, of Mr. George Campbell De Morgan, M.A., Vice Principal of University Hall, and Secretary of the Mathematical Society, of which he was one of the earliest projectors.

A new steam road-roller was successfully tried in Hyde Park the other day. This machine effectually and rapidly reduced the heavily "metalled" macadamized surface of the road to a smooth, hard and durable state. It is almost needless to add that this excellent contrivance is not destined for use in London, but for the comparatively remote city of Bombay. On the other hand, there is surely something magnificently attractive in the idea of the wealth of that metropolis which rolls down and grinds the surfaces of its roads by means of the delicate wheels of costly carriages, and beats them smooth with the hoofs of high-bred horses. We used to pride ourselves that an English ambassador at Paris had the silver shoes cast from the hoofs of his state horse replaced as often as the loose nails permitted; such waste was, however, but occasional; our current folly has obtained favour during more than thirty years.

Let any one who wants to know how his ancestors cooked lobsters in A.D. 1381 read, "For to make a Lopister. He schal be rosted in his scals in a ovyne, other by the Feer under a panne, and etyn wyth Veneger."

We have received the following note from Paris, in German, to a translation of which we very willingly give space:—

"Oct. 16, 1867.

"In one of the last numbers of the *Athenæum*, I find mentioned a cheap edition of Mr. Tennyson's poems illustrated by an absurd anecdote, in which my name is introduced as the publisher of a pirated edition of those poems, selling at a ridiculously absurd rate. The assertions of your Correspondent are wrong in every particular. I am not the publisher of the continental edition of Tennyson's poems, but simply the Paris agent of the Tauchnitz edition, which, you are aware, has a continental copyright; the real sale of which edition is as far from the number stated as it is possible to conceive. Should your Correspondent, or indeed any one else, wish, in the interest of literature and literary men, to know the exact sale of these editions, there is no reason why he should not be furnished with trustworthy information; but, in the mean time, I should wish that he had been a little more careful in publishing statements in connexion with my name so utterly at variance with the facts.

C. REINWALD."

The Pascal game goes grandly on. Letters from James the Second to Newton, very friendly—one a few days after Newton and others had driven him out of his kingdom. They are all about Pascal, and Newton's obligations to him, which of course would weigh much on the mind of the deposed monarch just at that moment, especially considering the liberal tone of James's religion, and the decided orthodoxy of Pascal's. And James the Second writes in French to Newton. Then there are letters from Galileo, also in French—which Galileo never wrote,—to Pascal on weighty subjects. And poor Galileo complains of his sight gradually failing; the usual histories say he had been quite blind for some time. But as Florence and Arcetri are places in which it appears Galileo could be at one and the same time, perhaps total blindness and failing sight are compatible: especially as, according to *Les Mondes*, Galileo was alive in 1760—a date repeated in two places—when he died in 1642. This is the journal in which dead Newton is held to have corresponded with unborn Lagrange. M. Chasles affirms that all educated Englishmen in the seventeenth century wrote French. It really begins to look as if there were a manufactory from which letters are turned out as the want arises. M. Chasles meets no support at the Institute: but it is time that something more positive—or rather more negative—should be done. The ridicule begins to fall upon the whole

nation. We cannot afford to have any French discovery in science for a century to come looked on with suspended minds by all the rest of Europe. At any rate, when a person in future gets into unusual delusion about the genuineness of forgeries, he will be said to be under the Pascal full moon.

Where were chess and tops, draughts, quintains, and May-queens first invented? In Priam's city of Troy, according to the alliterative translation of Guido de Colonna, now in the press for the Early English Text Society, l. 1619-28:—

In þat Cite for sothe, as saith vs the story,
Many gaumes were begonnen, þe grete for to solas.
The chekker was choysly þer chosen þe first,
The draughtes, the dyse, and oþer dregh gaumes.
Soche soteltie þai soght to solas hom with;
The tables, the top, tregetre also;
And in the moneth of may, mekill þai visit,
With flouris and freshe bowes, fecchyng of somer:

Somer qwenes, and qwaintans, & oþer qwaint gaumes,
There foundyn was first, & yet ben forthe haunted.

The issue of the second volume of M. Thayer's 'Beethoven' has been retarded by a rather serious illness, from which, by latest accounts, we are glad to see M. Thayer is recovering.

There are three men whose names have become bywords for arithmetical computation. There is Edward Cocker, whose book every one is supposed to know; though in truth John Hawkins forged the book, and gave it the name of Cocker, who died years before. Cocker was famous as a writer of all manner of hands, and had published arithmetical copybooks. He is one of four whom Evelyn considers as competing with the Italians in flourishes. Next we have Barrême, whose name, with one *r* omitted, has become a word for commercial arithmetic in France. Francis Barrême, born at Lyons, died at Paris in 1703. His great work is a *comptes-faits*, or ready-reckoner. Next there is Magnus, a Greek, who is only known from an ironical mention by Eutocius as having written the book on *logistics*,—fractional arithmetic,—which any one would need to be deep in who would go beyond Archimedes in squaring the circle. Euclid, as we all know, was, and perhaps is, the name of a science in many schools: the boys had no idea that he was a man. There was a much-used book of arithmetic in Ireland by Gough: and arithmetic took his name. When the late Prof. Thomson, of Belfast, published another book, which soon got into use, it was always called Thomson's *Gough*. A *Plutarch*, occurring in several titles, nearly got the name to mean a collection of biographies.

A good work has just been accomplished at Penzance—the gathering together of the various libraries and museums of that town into one large and commodious building. There are now accessible under one roof the Museum and Library of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall,—the former containing one of the finest collections of minerals in the kingdom,—the local Museum of Natural History and Antiquities, and the Penzance Public Library. The institution last named is the only public library of any pretensions in Cornwall, and in many respects it may fairly be considered to rank amongst the best of our provincial libraries. The Rev. C. V. Le Grice, the schoolfellow and friend of Charles Lamb, took a great interest in its progress, and did perhaps more than any one to promote its efficiency. The chief additions of late years have been a valuable series of works on Celtic and Saxon literature, bequeathed by Mr. Padon, of Liskeard, and a collection of several hundred volumes of old English books and plays, the gift of a well-known Shakespearean scholar.

In the Report of the Royal Cornwall Polytechnic Society, just published, it is stated that the proposed new meteorological observatory will be placed under the superintendence of the Society; that three sites for the building not far from the Bowling Green have been examined; that Falmouth will probably become one of the most important observing stations in connexion with the great scheme about to be carried out by the meteorological department of the Board of Trade; and that the establishment

of a daily time-ball would prove of great advantage to the port.

Foreign journals announce the death of three savants whose names have long been familiar to men of science: Mr. J. G. S. Van Breda, for many years Perpetual Secretary of the Dutch Society of Sciences at Haarlem, and a most zealous promoter of science, died last month, aged nearly seventy-nine; Signor Bonelli, formerly director of Italian telegraphs, and the inventor of various excellent telegraphic instruments, expired at Florence in his prime, and when great achievements might have been expected from him; and the able director of the Observatory at Palermo, Onufre Cacciato, has been carried off by a fit of apoplexy, at the age of sixty-six.

The expedition to the North Pole, proposed by M. Gustave Lambert to the Geographical Society of Paris, is still kept before the public with a view to attract contributions for payment of the expenses. The sum required is 600,000 francs, towards which the Emperor has given 50,000. If, by the 1st of July, 1868, a sufficient amount has not been collected, the several sums will be returned to the subscribers. M. Lambert intends to avoid the routes taken by former explorers, and to push his way to the north through Behring's Strait, whence he hopes to enter the Polynia—the open Polar Sea—on which Von Wrangell looked with longing eyes in 1823; and across this sea he will sail to the Pole—if he can! We hope M. Lambert will get the 600,000 francs, a stout ship, and a crew as willing to do battle with ice and tempest as were the mariners who followed Hendrik Hudson to the frozen sea which perpetuates his name. If France can win laurels by a Polar exploration, she will receive the congratulations of geographers in all parts of the world.

How M. Haussmann is enabled to be a second Augustus to the metropolis of France is made very evident by the official returns of the receipts arising from the *octroi* duties. These, just published, amounted for the past year to 96,082,371 francs, being an increase of 6,082,371 francs on the previous year. Of this enormous sum, wine and spirits produced nearly 43 millions, food 16 millions, and fuel 11 millions.

The Government of Rome has just published the census of the population of that city in June of this year. It amounted to 215,573. Of these, 30 are cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,469 priests, and 823 seminarists. The occupants of religious houses number 5,047; 2,832 being monks and 2,215 nuns. The population, according to the above census, has increased 4,872 since June, 1866.

A monument, composed of lava stone found on the spot, is about to be erected to the memory of Capt. Cook in Kealahakua Bay, Hawaii, where he was killed.

MR. MOREY'S COLLECTION OF MODERN HIGH-CLASS PICTURES is ON VIEW at the Royal Exchange Fine Arts Gallery 24, Cornhill. This collection contains examples of Rosa Bonheur—Henriette Browne—Gérôme—Rasperey—Frère—Laudelle—F. Paetl, R.A.—John Phillip, R.A.—Leslie, R.A.—D. Roberts, R.A.—Frith, R.A.—Goodall, R.A.—Cooke, R.A.—Flicks-gill, R.A.—Emkin Nicol, A.R.A.—Le Jeune, A.R.A.—Andell, A.R.A.—Frost, A.R.A.—Pettie, A.R.A.—Yeames, A.R.A.—Dobson, A.R.A.—Cooper, A.R.A.—Gale—Marks—Liddersdale—Gerrard Smith—Llanell, and Peter Graham—Lander—Oakes—H. W. B. Davis—Baxter. Also Drawings by Hunt, Cox, Birket Foster, Danen, Topham, F. Walker, E. Warren, &c.—A admission on presentation of address card.

SCIENCE

MEDICAL BOOKS.

Injuries of the Eye, Orbit and Eyelids. By George Lawson. (Longmans & Co.)

ALL practitioners of the healing art know that if any organ admit of being specially studied and treated, it is the eye. Within a small space it represents not only all textures that are found in other parts of the body, but it has special textures of its own. These textures are so delicate that their real nature has only been understood by the recent revelations of the microscope, and special modes of investigating their derangements have only been recently introduced. Hence we find professional men devoting their entire attention to the study of the structure and diseases of the eye. These gentlemen have taken no doubtful position

among their brethren; but all have acknowledged that the eye demands especial study, and its diseases peculiar treatment. Thus ophthalmology has become a special department of science, and the treatment of diseases and injuries of the eye a special occupation of professional men. The work before us takes up only a small department of the whole inquiry into derangements of the vision, and more especially those resulting from external injuries. Mr. Lawson has evidently studied his subject with great care, and has produced a volume which his brother oculists will read with satisfaction. His work will be regarded as a necessary adjunct to every library embracing the literature of the surgery of the eye.

The Indigestions or Diseases of the Digestive Organs, functionally Treated. By Thomas King Chambers, M.D. (Churchill.)

The first things that struck us on opening the pages of this volume were sundry three-leaved shamrocks. What they mean we cannot say; and we do not find that the author gives any explanation. These leaves have been quite a study to us. On reading the book we are struck with the fact that the author is more of a poet than a philosopher. His cases and views interest us, and we often wish he could prove his position. Whether a practice of physic founded on poetical views is more likely to be successful than that founded on scientific views, we are not prepared to decide. Of one thing we are certain, and that is, that Dr. Chambers's way of looking at disease must be a most wholesome exercise for those medical men who have been trained in the ordinary routine of treating disease. Nothing can be more utterly unsatisfactory in the treatment of disease than following the prescriptions of Galen, Celsus or Sydenham—the whole thing is mere guess-work; whilst Dr. Chambers at any rate thinks for himself, and shows you that his plan is quite as successful, and infinitely more reasonable, than anything recommended by the fathers of medicine. In this and his other works he has endeavoured to inculcate the doctrine that the essence of all disease is "a deficiency of vital action," and "that all successful medical treatment is a renewal of vital action." With this doctrine he upsets the therapeutics of a past age, and unfolds a new view of disease and a new set of remedial measures. Whether the medical man agrees with Dr. Chambers's primary principles or not, he cannot fail to read this volume with interest, and we must add that we should commiserate the patients of that medical man who does not read it with instruction.

Railways in their Medical Aspects. By James Ogden Fletcher, M.D. (Cornish.)

Dr. Fletcher is medical officer to the Manchester, Sheffield and Lincolnshire and Great Northern Railway Companies, and is certainly competent, from his professional knowledge, to write upon the subject of this volume. At the same time, his position naturally raises the suspicion that he may look upon the effects of railway travelling on the favourable side. He divides his inquiries into the effect of railways on general health, and injuries arising from accidents. On the diseases produced upon the servants employed upon trains, his inquiries are very minute, and embrace the results of very elaborate investigations by medical men in France and other parts of Europe. From these inquiries it does not appear that railway servants are more liable to special diseases than any others employed in special occupations. From this, Dr. Fletcher infers that those who travel occasionally by railways are not seriously affected, or, at any rate, to an extent to lead to the conclusion that the health of the community is any way obviously affected by this mode of transit. And this, we fancy, is the conclusion of the general public. There are, no doubt, states of the system in which railway travelling may bring on serious if not fatal disease; but these are the cases of persons who should first consult their medical men before they travel. At any rate, in proportion to the travelling done, there can be little doubt that, compared with the old method of travelling by stage-coaches, there is not more disease produced by the one system of locomotion than the other. The same

may be said of accidents. Those which occur on railways are more serious, more striking and appalling than coach accidents; but it is very questionable whether more accidents occur in travelling at the present day than formerly. Dr. Fletcher goes minutely into the nature of railway accidents, and gives a table of 175 cases, which those who are interested in such cases will do well to consult. On the whole, the book is very reassuring to those who have a sort of horror of railway travelling, and prepare for the worst every time they step into a train. It may be news to some people to know that there are five times more people killed by carriages in the streets of London every year than were killed on all the railways in Great Britain during any one of the last seven or eight years.

Auvergne, its Thermo-Mineral Springs, Climate, and Scenery. By Robert Cross, M.D. (Hardwicke.)

Dr. Cross, not having been able to get change for a sovereign at the railway station at Clermont, is of opinion that the value of that particular coin would be better understood if many Englishmen travelled in that region. Thinking the Auvergne ought to be better acquainted with English sovereigns, and Englishmen with the mountains and springs of Auvergne, he has written this little book. For those who are in search of health and change, we can recommend Dr. Cross's book as a useful guide. The mineral waters appear to contain all possible elements which can act medicinally or dietetically upon the system; the only difficulty is to know what to choose among such a profusion: whether to take iron at Royat, arsenic at Bourboule, or soda at Châteauneuf—that will be the difficulty. But, this being determined, the scenery and geological interest of the whole district are undoubted. We would urge upon our English tourists the question suggested by Dr. Cross's book,—Why do not more of you go to Auvergne?

A Treatise on the Function of Digestion. By F. W. Pavy, M.D. (Churchill.)

STILL the cry is, "They come!" Another book on digestion. Of course there is a demand for such books, or they would not be published. At the same time, it presents a sad picture of the state of John Bull's chylipoietic viscera that he is so constantly seeking medical advice as to their condition. We have nothing to say against Dr. Pavy's work. It is quite a first-rate book, and gives indications of original thought and research, worthy not only to be read by dyspeptics out of the profession, but by students in it. Some of Dr. Pavy's researches contained in this volume have already been published in the *Philosophical Transactions*, whilst the whole work gives indications of having been written by a skilful physician, as well as a sound philosopher.

Uterine Disorders, their Constitutional Influence and Treatment. By Henry G. Wright, M.D. (Churchill.)

THE author of this work has been favourably known to the medical profession by his writings on various departments of medical inquiry. His researches have latterly been more particularly directed to the diseases of women, and in this volume we have the results of his observations and practice. The perusal of this volume (which, by-the-by, has been much facilitated by the leaves having been cut before publication) has led us to the conclusion that it not only sustains the high character Dr. Wright has already obtained in his profession, but that it is a valuable contribution to medical literature in a department which has been well cultivated by the most distinguished members of the medical profession. The subjects treated of will not allow us to refer to them in any detail, but the book is one especially suited for the student and general practitioner of medicine.

Hysteria. By F. C. Skeay. (Longmans & Co.)

Everything from so distinguished a surgeon and teacher as Mr. Skeay ought to be worthy of study. He has here in a few lectures thrown together his recollections of experience with regard to those nervous diseases misnamed Hysteria. Brought up in the school of Broussais, and accustomed in his youth to see the lancet freely used, the author has

seen through the folly of phlogistic and antiphlogistic theories of disease, and now recommends the plan of treating disease by a tonic agency. In works like this the progress of medical ideas is made a history.

FINE ARTS

Photographs of the Clyde, with Descriptive Letter-press. (Glasgow, Duthie.)

WE do not remember a more beautiful series of photographs of river scenery than that which is here before us. The well-known sites of loveliness, Corra Linn, Bonnington Linn, and Stonebryres Linn, besides Corra Castle and Cartland Craggs; the ancient baronial castle of Bothwell, where, as the writer of the text says, "Edward the First and the instruments of his tyranny held guilty deliberations," and whence "they issued forth to oppress and destroy," is well illustrated by two photographs of unusual beauty. By the way, this fortress looks mightily like an Edwardian castle with its round tower and machicolations, of which the parapet has been worn away or wilfully destroyed, also its Pointed windows, with an elegant outline of the purest Decorated style. The bald, pseudo-Greek front of Hamilton Palace derived its defective style from a Roman intermediary source, and supplies the sole drawback to one's satisfaction in this pretty book. It is quite as well to note, among curious oversights of the sort, that the commentator on the photographs says not a word about the very effective and well-designed group of brick arches for the roadway, which forms so prominent a feature in the admirable picture of Cartland Craggs, although he rightly refers to the neighbouring one-arched Roman bridge of very inferior magnitude, and, we are bound to say, beauty. Corra Linn falls like a hoary beard over its many-stepped rocks, or it may be the descending sweep of the hair of the legendary Corra, a princess whose false-footed horse cast her to destruction at this spot and gave name to the waterfall. Below Bonnington Linn, the Clyde sleeps like a bird on the wing is said to do, that is, rapidly moving, but seemingly steadfast. Craignethan Castle is not on the Clyde, but is rightly described here, as it pertains to that river's tributary, the Nethan, and, although built so late as the sixteenth century, is a fortress of considerable extent for Scotland, and unchallengeable in charm of situation.

Expositions of Raphael's Bible. Illustrated with Photographs by Dunmore. (Miall.)

SOME years ago, the writer of these "Expositions" chose Raphael's cartoons for a subject of discourse, and met deserved success for the little work. He has now done equally wisely for the larger and more diversified theme which is furnished by the Loggia of the Vatican—a theme which, notwithstanding its greater extent, is inferior as a field for exposition to the concise and well-selected series of incidents in our Lord's teaching and that of his disciples, which furnished subjects for the tapestries of the Sistine Chapel. The anonymous expositor has done well to select for delineation from the fifty-two pictures of the Loggia eleven of the most excellent, and to omit from the literary portion of his book all but the briefest reference to the many unfortunate and inferior examples which expose to learned eyes the weak points of that manufacturing system which obtained such a startling expanse on the walls of the Vatican. Such was the state of public judgment about Art in the days of Raphael's glory—such the impatience for visible and immediate results which haunted the minds of his employers—that single subjects which had taxed the intellects of such men as Michael Angelo, Masaccio and Da Vinci were relegated to hands far inferior to Raphael's own for the execution of what were evidently the roughest designs of crude conceptions. Art in the Loggia was decorative, and had abnegated its grand pretensions in order to satisfy avid patrons by "getting the thing out of hand" as soon as possible. "The great master of composition," as our author not unadvisedly styles the Urbinate, having yielded thus much to his paymasters and his own thirst for large successes, appears to have stopped in

that descent, and, so far as seemed possible in the course, done nobly by designing, with the profoundest care, several of the aptest subjects of that vast series; accordingly—as in 'The Appearance of the Three to Abraham,' 'Joseph before Pharaoh,' 'Joseph relating the Dreams of his Brethren,' and 'The Triumph of David'—the cupolas of the Loggia comprise many admirable compositions expounding noble ideas in Art, with others which are hapless in their arrangement and curiously bald in thought. The abler hands among his assistants were entrusted with the working out of the better compositions, and, under the master's direction, did their duty with commendable intelligence. Their inferiors took the inferior designs, and produced them correspondingly, but of course—such was the general level of artistic skill—with success that would be unattainable in poorer times, and far more than enough to impress the uneducated in design with an idea of the general perfection of the whole. Thus it is that the better taught have come to marvel at the variations in the value of so many of these famous designs. With regard to the manner in which the author's expositions have been performed, we gladly testify to the intelligent feeling for Art which he possesses and exhibits. The photographs before us are taken from a well-known series of engravings on copper by Cesare Fantelli and Pietro Aquila. It is unfortunate that the larger number of the transcripts is derived from the copies by the former and inferior engraver. This might be unavoidable; but it must be taken into consideration in estimating the value of the book. Its highest merit is in the text; the discriminating powers of the writer keep him from betraying Art in deference to mere popular opinions about great men. On this point we heartily indorse the qualified nature of his admiration for the famous arabesque setting of the pictures in question. We think he might have been bolder in his expression of opinion on this subject.

FINE-ART GOSSIP.

Mr. Holman Hunt, who has returned to England for a few months, has almost finished a picture of considerable size, representing 'Isabella with the Basil Pot,' from Keats's 'Eve of St. Agnes.'

Messrs. Banks and Barry have designed a memorial cross, which is to be erected in the market-place at Helmsley, to commemorate the late Lord Faversham.

On the staircase of the new Town Hall, Hull, has been placed the statue of Andrew Marvell, that distinguished native of Yorkshire, and thrice M.P. for the town of Hull. This work was given by Mr. Councillor Winship.

Mr. Stephenson has undertaken to engrave for Messrs. Colnaghi that much-enjoyed gem of the second exhibition of national portraits, the portrait-sketch, by Hogarth, of Miss Rich, No. 344. Miss Rich was Hogarth's god-daughter, and daughter of Rich the manager, who introduced the pantomime at the Portugal Street Theatre, and afterwards became manager of Covent Garden Theatre. There is a reference to this lady in Smith's 'Life of Nollekens,' vol. ii. page 87, where she is concerned with Roubiliac and the statue of Handel in Westminster Abbey.

We have received from Mr. Jack, of Edinburgh, publisher, M. H. Renoir's 'Monograms and Ciphers,' a very large collection of those combinations of letters, alphabetically arranged and excellently engraved. We fail to discover among the hundreds of examples this volume furnishes any that can fairly be called monograms; that is, letters so combined that parts of one or more supply elements to one or more in union; still less a specimen of that fortunate triumph in combining which, by the junction of two letters, forms a third. The reader may make for himself an instance of this by writing, in the ordinary Italian capital letters, F and G, so that they join, and the commencement of a large loop of the latter letter supplies the cross dash to the former; a capital S is thus made. M. Renoir's designs produce, without exception, so far as we find, letters intertwined

or imposed one on the other, which, being commonly, but not very fortunately, called ciphers, are very different from monograms, and rarely present such agreeable combinations of lines as their more difficult fellows. Nevertheless, our designer is often eminently fortunate in his compositions, especially in those which employ the severer forms of letters. These are the so-called Roman, Lombardic, and, above all, the Gothic characters. The more ornate and richly-flourished lettering not only confuses the ciphers, but detracts from their elegance.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

DRURY LANE.—The management, faithful to their programme, revived on Monday the tragedy of 'Macbeth'; Mrs. Hermann Vezin sustaining, for the occasion, the character of the ambitious lady whose guilty participation in her monarch's murder subsequently haunted her dreams, and made sleep, which is a blessing to the innocent, the curse of her existence. We should flatter Mrs. Vezin if we described her as equal to the part, but we should also do her wrong if we did not concede that she acted it meritoriously, and that, though deficient in weight and force, it showed the presence of a constant intelligence, bringing out everywhere unexpected beauties. *Lady Macbeth*, however, is a character sternly massive, and Mrs. Vezin's style has neither sternness nor massiveness; and the pathos, of which she shows so much in *Lady Constance*, is out of place in the weird wife of the usurping Thane. Throughout, *Lady Macbeth* challenges our admiration, not our pity. She is great, but not good; standing even in contrast to her superstitious husband in the absence of the latter quality; and but for her greatness would be hated for her remorseless wickedness. This is true of all but her last scene; when Shakespeare redeems her within the pale of humanity, by showing that, even at the height of her guilty career, conscience had not been extinct, but latent only, and in the end made manifest its terrors to the destruction of her peace. Mrs. Vezin's somnolent scene was not powerful. Her representation altogether was thoroughly respectable, but we missed the inspiration which gives poetic dignity to the evil-doer, and commends to our taste what is abhorrent to our morality. Mr. Phelps was, of course, *Macbeth*; a character which he has sustained so frequently, that people have ceased to criticize, and accept it for what it is, without questioning his ability or cavilling at its limitations. Mr. J. C. Cowper sustained the part of *Macduff* with equal power and pathos, and confirmed the opinion of his admirers that he is destined to become a very popular actor; and Mr. Ryder as *Banquo* was perfectly satisfactory.

HAYMARKET.—Miss Amy Sedgwick resumed on Monday the part of *Hester Grazebrook* in 'The Unequal Match.' Her engagement is limited to twelve nights, after which Mr. Sothern re-appears. Mr. Compton also appeared in a new comedieta entitled 'A Winning Card,' adapted from the French, but not distinguished by any novelty either of subject or structure. The leading character is that of a stupid gardener being mistaken for a diplomatic personage, which Mr. Compton acted with a humorous gravity that provoked considerable laughter. The piece is entirely indebted to his efforts for the moderate degree of approbation which it secured.

ADELPHI.—On Monday a new farce was produced, entitled 'Man is not Perfect, nor Woman Either,' taken from the French of 'L'Homme n'est pas Parfait.' The subject is not new to the English stage, and we have seen another version of it which we liked much better. The story is simple enough. An industrious carpenter forms an intention of treating a pretty barmaid to Cremorne; and on his wife discovering it, pleads that no man is perfect. She straightway proceeds to supply herself with a partner to the Argyll Rooms, pleading, in a similar manner, that no woman is perfect either. The honest carpenter sees his error, displays his jealousy, confesses his fault, and obtains pardon. Mr. Webster re-appeared on Monday, with Miss

Henrietta Simms, as *William Pen Holder*, and his daughter, in the favourite sketch of 'One Touch of Nature.' The farce of 'The School for Tigers' closed the performance.

NEW EAST LONDON THEATRE.—Under this title a new theatre was opened on Saturday, on the site of the late Effingham Saloon. Originally a public-house in which the drama was introduced as an adjunct to smoking and drinking, it gradually became so popular that it was three times enlarged, and has now finally grown out of its low condition and narrow boundaries into a lofty and spacious theatre, devoted exclusively to dramatic performances, elegantly constructed, and handsomely furnished, capable of accommodating four thousand people. A new three-act drama by Mr. Travers, called 'The Bride of the Wave,' was performed; followed by 'The Chevalier St. George,' in which Mr. George Melville, an actor of recognized talent, sustained the part of the gallant hero. The house was crowded, and the audience sufficiently appreciative, applauding the best parts of the dialogue.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.

Herr Eckert, late Kapellmeister at Stuttgart, should by this time be in Paris. He is engaged there to conduct a series of concerts, which seem planned to run in rivalry with those of M. Pasdeloup, now about to recommence for the season. But a rumour which more intimately concerns Londoners is current in Stuttgart: this is, that a prospect of the conductorship of the orchestra of our Royal Italian Opera has been held out to Herr Eckert. To such a report too early publicity cannot be given, since it is in agreement with other tales whispered at home, which we have hitherto disregarded as so much idle talk. Can there be any idea on the part of the management of playing over again the mistaken game so signally lost by Mr. Lumley at Her Majesty's Theatre, and with chances in his favour such as Mr. Gye cannot command, seeing that such have no present existence? The matter is well worth watching closely by all who care for the maintenance of a high standard of musical performance in this country.

Herr Abert, Herr Eckert's successor at Stuttgart, proves to be an excellent conductor, having a mixture of animation, sensibility and command over himself as well as his forces,—which are gifts far less common than people are willing to conceive.

M. Wehli the pianist,—whose one-handed performances have repeated the marvel years ago wrought by Herr Alexandre Dreysschock, but who also possesses great powers of two-handed execution,—Mr. Nelson Varley—a tenor who has been singing in the provinces with Madame Lemmens-Sherington—and Signor Ronchetti, were the solo artists at Saturday's Crystal Palace Concert. Beethoven's minor Symphony and Schumann's Overture to 'Genoveva' were the principal instrumental pieces.

Lock's music to 'Macbeth' has been revived by Mr. Russell at his Promenade Concerts.

There are over 700 £1. subscription tickets already sold for Mr. Charles Halle's next series of concerts at Manchester.

Mr. Lambeth, of Glasgow, whose merits are of no common order, as our readers know, has been appointed an Andersonian Professor in his own town. This involves the delivering of lectures—a duty demanding something beyond instinct, enthusiasm, or technical science. The lecturer should command power, if not practice, in oratory, to set off such arrangement of principles and illustrations as he has to offer.

Mlle. Clara Doria (such is the stage name of the daughter of Mr. J. Barnett, to whose popularity in Italy frequent reference has been made) has appeared as *Lucia* and *Amina*, under Mr. Mapleson's management, in Dublin.

The brothers Sauret and young Bonnay, whose genius makes something of that paltry instrument the xylophone, are among the newest engagements at the Oxford.

A most interesting concert programme has come to hand from a very far-away place, Burghersdorf, a village near the Orange River, South Africa.

There, on the 21st of June last, "the Albert Academy Choral Society," in aid of a fund for procuring electrical and other instruments for the use of the school, gave, among other sacred music, a selection of *solos* and choruses from 'The Messiah,' followed by an act of well-chosen glees. The conductor is the clergyman, who is also, we are told, "getting up a string band."

Miss Bateman's final parting from her British public proves to have been a farewell according to the fashion of similar stage solemnities. Her return to the old country and the dates and places of her performances have been advertised within the last few days.

To continue our German notes—Herr Joachim has been playing at Hamburg; M. Rubinstein at Leipzig.—The four artists led by Herr Becker, who make up what is called "the Florentine Quartett," have given performances during the past "bath season" with success.—A travelling orchestra is going the round of the principal cities, headed by Herr Bilse, who, adopting an English title, advertises "monster concerts," with an orchestra of only sixty performers.—Concerts have been and are being organized in aid of the Freiligrath Fund. The one at Darmstadt, the other day, was more than usually productive.—Herrn Brahms and Joachim are about to give concerts in company at Vienna next month.—A new Philharmonic Society is to be founded in Berlin.—While people interested or disinterested, as may be, are blowing up rumours of war between France and Prussia, one of the most redoubtable French military bands, which of late has been heard at Aix-la-Chapelle, Düsseldorf, Elberfeld, and other towns of the district, to every one's satisfaction, gave a concert the other evening in the noble Gürzenich room at Cologne, and was received in the most cordial fashion conceivable.—A pianoforte "monster" concert, calling itself historical, was the other day given in the City of the Three Kings by M. Mortier de la Fontaine. The programme consisted of twenty pieces of music, ranging between the days of Dr. John Bull and the Abbé Liszt.

That the real taste of any given country is to be unhesitatingly pronounced on from its playbills can hardly be asserted. We do not believe that foreign lovers of opera prefer the pretty nonsense of Herr Offenbach to more solid musical dramas (in spite of the fabulous gains made by his 'La Grande Duchesse de Gerolstein'). Let it be conceded, on the assertion of benighted partisans, that the new school of no-music may have its influential "following"; that it may have spoilt hundreds of young dreamers meant to do better things than to dream and to rave. The fact, however, is patent that Herr Wagner's operas are little more current in the theatres of Germany than they were upwards of twenty years ago, when the production of 'Lohengrin' at Weimar was cheered as denoting a decided and final victory over the pedants and Philistines. On the other hand, the French 'Faust,' from the idea of which all true-bred men, bound to prove their patriotism by bitter prejudice against the stranger, recoiled with disgust and derision when it was proposed to them, is everywhere. The productions of M. Gounod's countryman—who, because of his ambitious and confused mysticism, has been spoken of with greater admiration—M. Berlioz, do not thrive. No footing has till now been won for his 'Benvenuto,' his 'Beatrice,' or his amazing Greek opera, 'Les Troyens.' The school, we are happy to think, is already perishing of its own falsity and pretension. When its present chiefs shall have ceased to harangue and to fascinate, it is more than possible that not a trace of its work will be found, save in the destruction of composition. A new life-giving German genius, such as Weber was, would make an end of its distortions and baseless sublimities in half a year. Meanwhile, in such a chain of towns as Karlsruhe, Stuttgart, Darmstadt, Frankfurt (all having good opera-houses), are to be heard, at the time present, the French 'Faust' aforesaid, Mozart's 'Titus' (heroically produced without a single vocalist capable of doing justice to his floridly expressive music), and 'Die Zauberflöte,' 'Masaniello,' 'La Juive'—(the part of *Elcazar*, at Stuttgart, being

finely rendered by Herr Sontheim)—'La Favorite,' the grand opera of Meyerbeer, 'Astorga,' Lortzing's 'Czaar,' and Kreutzer's 'Nachtlager.' Of the musical dramas by Spohr and Marschner there seems no present question. The popularity of M. Auber has undergone no diminution. In the playbills of one week were to be noted two of his weaker works, 'Le Maçon,' at Frankfurt, and 'La Part du Diable,' at Berlin, as well as Méhul's 'Joseph,' and 'La Dame Blanche,' of Boieldieu. There, too, Mozart's 'Figaro' and 'Oca del Cairo' were to be heard of. There, further, Herr Wagner's first opera, 'Rienzi,' written ere the period of denunciation and iconoclasm had set in with him, was advertised, with Madame Harriers-Wipern and Madame von Edelsberg in the principal characters.

M. Gounod's 'Romeo and Juliet' has been put into rehearsal at Nuremberg.—The name of a new German tenor, Herr Nachdau, is beginning to be spoken of favourably.

Every lover of good musical reading may look out for the collection of Herr Hiller's papers on the subject, contributed for some years past to the German journals. This will shortly appear at Leipzig.

The German obituaries for the last fortnight include the name of Herr Taglischbeck. He was born very late in the last century, and during the early part of the present one held a good place among show violinists and composers for the instrument. During many years past he was Kapellmeister to the Prince of Hohenzollern-Heckingen.

The production of M. Bizet's 'Fair Maid of Perth,' at the Théâtre Lyrique, has been adjourned till Midlle. Nilsson's performances are over. M. Massy, a new *Romeo*, has appeared there. The critics compliment his voice more than his method. They say, too, that he does not look the part. A competent *Romeo* is about as hard to find as would be a satisfactory *Venus*, were the Queen of Beauty called on to sing in opera. This is one of the many risks attending the choice of such a subject.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* announces that a new Rachel is expected shortly to appear at L'Odéon. She is given out as Midlle. Montes, a daughter, it is added, of the wild creature whose pranks kept Europe alive for awhile.

Our French neighbours, who run wilder than ever in search of "sensation," have of late been "mightily taken" by the feats of an indomitable wrestler in a mask, who has worsted every adversary brought against him. The device has been too successful not to be imitated. A second masked champion has appeared in another arena; and the proprietor of the first has called the proprietor of No. 2, before the Courts of law, as one who has pirated an idea. But he failed to win his cause. Meanwhile, the nudities now outbidding each other so flagrantly in the French theatres "live and let live," without thought of litigation.

Some stir has been attempted in Paris on the occasion of the revival of M. Dumas' 'Antony,' which it was hoped might rival in interest that of the 'Hernani' of M. Victor Hugo. But the event has passed off without any signal result. The drama does not seem, to our English apprehensions, worth the trouble: not the strongest specimen of a thoroughly vicious school.

Local journals announce the opening of a handsome new theatre in Newcastle.

MISCELLANEA

The Wansdyke.—An account of an afternoon's excursion to the Wansdyke may not be uninteresting to some of your readers. This large earth-work seems to have formed the northern boundary of the Belgæ, and to have extended from the woodlands of Berkshire to the British Channel, though its course cannot now be traced further than Maesknoll. Its pre-Roman character is evidenced by its name, Wansdyke being a corruption of Wodensdyke, after the analogy of *Wednesday*. All primitive remains, about which history and tradition were silent, were ascribed by the Saxons to a divine origin; the two great roads of Britain, for instance, Ermine Street and Watling Street,

were so called from the Teutonic hero-gods, Irmin and Wæta. But little of the Wansdyke is now left. The most numerous fragments of it are to be found in the neighbourhood of Bath. Four of these occur upon the hill that skirts the south of the city. One of the latter—the same that proved such an archaeological treasure-trove when the Claverton Road was being made—I had an opportunity of examining a few days ago. Like most ancient structures of the same description, the Wansdyke is formed of loose stones cemented together with a coating of puddled clay. In this clay, during the half-hour I had at my disposal, I found a large quantity of bones belonging to different animals, besides pieces of charcoal and burnt bone. I unearthed, also, two small, but neatly-formed and well-polished, flint implements, together with a small iron bar, apparently one of the "talææ ferrææ" of Cæsar (B. G. v. 12). The only other objects that I discovered were fragments of pottery and a pear-shaped ornament of baked clay. It is probable that the Wansdyke was intended to protect a south-western confederation, of a kind similar to that under the leadership of Cassivellaunus in the eastern part of the island, rather than that it was raised by a people of a different race from the rest of the Celtic Britons. According to Cæsar, the southern coast of Britain was inhabited by emigrants from the opposite shores of Gaul, and but a small portion of these was occupied by the Belgæ proper. The names of the towns belonging to the British Belgæ, again, as given by Ptolemy, (Geog. i. 7) are all distinctively Celtic. Putting aside *Yfara Sæmar*, or Bath, Ischalis, "the town at the river's mouth," and Venta, "the white (city)," are common British words. *Belg*, in Celtic, merely means "warlike," and like the corresponding Irish *fir-bolgs*, or "men of war," might be applied to any body of foreign invaders. Indeed, it may be called into question whether a British tribe of the name of Belgæ ever existed at all. Ptolemy's text is very corrupt, and Bertram's forgery is utterly worthless. In proof of this, I need only refer to the *Analcides* of Cæsar, a name which appears in our editions of Ptolemy as *Atrebatii*. The pseudo-Richard of Cirencester, accordingly, gravely gives us the *Analcides* and *Atrebatas* as the inhabitants respectively of Berks and Wiltshire.

Dive and Dove.—Mr. Samuels is not the only American author who makes "dove" the preterite of "dive." Cooper does so in one of his novels; but the speaker is a homely farmer, so it may be an intentional bit of dialect. But Longfellow also uses it ('Hiawatha,' Canto vii.).

Straight into the river Krásond
Plunged as if he were an otter,
Dove as if he were a beaver.

Few Norfolk readers of Longfellow notice this, for it is the common preterite in that dialect; as is "rove" of "rive," &c. It must be archaic, for in the A.S. Gospel of St. Matthew, xiv. 30, St. Peter, when he saw the wind strong, dreaded that he "wearð gedofen." Mr. Samuels's "litter" of eggs must be a misprint for "latter." In Norfolk we call the number of eggs a hen lays before she wants to sit her "latter," or "latter," or "latter." The Scotch call it her "latcher."

EDWARD GILLET.

A New Oil Source.—At Biren, a Swiss village, which tourists will remember who have walked up the valley of the Suhr, the inhabitants have begun to manufacture oil from chafers. The process was initiated by two men, who, having noticed that a chafér looked greasy when squeezed, thought the grease might be useful for the wheels of their cars. They caught a number of chafers, subjected them to pressure, and obtained a quantity of greasy liquid, which after a few days became clear and yellow, and on trial was found to burn brilliantly and with an agreeable odour. Forthwith, there was a general chase after chafers by the villagers, of which the results are said to be very remarkable; which means, we suppose, that the yield of oil exceeded their expectations.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—J. H. P.—J. S.—E. L.—H. N.—T. A.—J. P. M.—C. N.—T. J.—P. J. P.—G. P. B.—S. R. T. M.—C. received.

ENGLAND'S FUTURE KING AND QUEEN (D.V.)

MEMORIAL OF THE MARRIAGE

OF H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES and H.R.H. THE PRINCESS ALEXANDRA OF DENMARK.

By W. H. RUSSELL, LL.D., late Special Correspondent of *The Times*.

Illustrated by a splendid Series of 39 Chromo-lithographs from Water-colour Drawings by Robert Dudley, Three Views in Chromo-lithograph of the Voyage to England, by W. O. Brierly, and 24 Wood Engravings.

The account of this most interesting national event, which Mr. RUSSELL has written, is illustrated by the pencil of an accomplished artist, and is preceded by a brief description of the Progress of the Princess of Wales, and of the chief incidents connected with her journey, and such information in relation to the subject-matter as may justify the book being called the History of the Marriage. The text thus illustrated describes the principal scenes antecedent to the Nuptials, from the departure of H.R.H. from Denmark to her reception by the British fleet off the Nore; her passage through London, and her welcome by the people; her arrival at the Castle, and the arrangements and details of the Marriage Ceremony. In addition, the magnificent bridal presents are represented in their true colours. The Plates are in full colours and gold, and in wood engraving. Thus, as a work of the greatest national interest, as one possessing every element of elegance and refinement, it is worthy of a large demand, whilst for a long time to come it is felt that it must be, beyond every other, the most coveted gift-book, and the most elegant drawing-room souvenir.

LIST of the FORTY-TWO CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

1. Illuminated Title-page.
2. H.R.H. the Prince in Wedding Costume.
3. H.R.H. the Princess in Wedding Costume.
4. Arrival at Margate.
5. Arrival at the Nore.
6. Arrival at Gravesend.
7. The Platform of the Bricklayers' Arms Station—Arrival of the Princess, &c.
8. London Bridge—the Honourable Artillery Company of London, &c.
9. The Mansion House.
10. St. Paul's Churchyard, S.E. corner—Galleries of the City Guilds, St. Paul's School, &c.
11. Temple Bar.
12. Trafalgar Square.
13. Waterloo Place and Pall Mall—The Guards—The Duke of Cambridge and Staff.
14. Hyde Park—The Princess passing the Lines of the Volunteers.
15. Eton School—Visit by the Princess, March 9—Eton "Boys' Arch, &c.
16. The "Rubens Room," Windsor Castle.
17. Central or Assembly Hall of the Temporary Apartments, St. George's Chapel—Marshalling the Procession of the Bride.
18. The Dean's Cloister, St. George's Chapel—Knights of the Garter proceeding from the Deanery to their Stalls in the Chapel.
19. Group of the Bridesmaids.
20. The Marriage in St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
21. The Green Drawing-room, Windsor Castle—Signature of the Attestation Deed, and

The Bridal Gifts—Chromo-Lithographs.

22. Centre Piece, in Silver.
23. Cross Pendant, Brooches, Ear-rings, and Indian Suite of Jewels—Crown, Bracelets, and Armbands.
24. Diadem, Necklace, Brooch, and Ear-rings.
25. Brooch, Pendant, and Ear-rings.
26. Necklaces and Fac-similes of "The Cross of Dagmar."
27. Pendant.
28. Pendant.

25. Handkerchief of Brussels Lace.
26. Large Porcelain Vase.
27. Bouquet-holder—Crystal.
28. Bracelet.
29. Brooch.
30. Brooch, with Portrait.
31. Brooch.
32. Gold Ornaments from Suite.
33. Gold Ornaments from Suite.
34. Diadem, &c., from Gold Suite.
35. Vase (Dresden Porcelain).
36. Dresden Porcelain Table.
37. Silver Inkstand.
38. Dagger, or "Couteau de Chasse."
39. Paper Weight.
40. Paper Weight.
41. Vase, Silver-gilt and Jewelled.
42. Cigar Casket.
43. Porcelain Vase.
44. Ever & Plateau, Porcelain.
45. Plateau, Majolica Ware.
46. Bible.
47. Bible.
48. Bracelet.
49. Brooch.
50. Cross and Necklet.
51. Necklaces and Ear-rings.
52. The Cornelian Vase.
53. Inkstand.
54. Inkstand.
55. Handkerchief, Lace of Irish Manufacture.
56. Clock, with Plaques of Silver Porcelain.

41. Toilet Service and Case.
42. National Token of South Wales.

LIST of WOOD ENGRAVINGS.

1. View of the Chateau de Bernsdorf.
2. View of the Church of Roskilde and Tomb-house of the Kings of Denmark.
3. Reception of the Princess at Gravesend—Presentation of the Bouquet by the Wife of the Mayor.
4. The "Town Arch" at Eton.
5. The "Town Arch" at Windsor.
6. View of the Great Quadrangle, Windsor Castle, on the morning of March 10.
7. View of the Castle Green, Windsor, on the morning of March 10—St. George's Chapel—The "Rustic Arcade," &c.
8. Departure of the Bride and Bridegroom from St. George's Chapel, through Henry the Eighth's Gateway.
9. View of Sandringham Hall.

The Bridal Gifts—Wood Engravings.

10. Silver Vase, Presented in the names of H.R.H. the Prince and the Princess.
11. Massive Gold Bracelet, Presented by Prince Frederick of Denmark.
12. Candelabrum, Presented by Members of the Household of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.
13. Bouquet Holder, Presented (at the Mansion House on March 7) by the Lady Mayors.
14. Jewel Casket, Presented by the Ladies of Edinburgh.
15. Bouquet Holder, Presented by the Mayors and Ladies of Gravesend.
16. Silver Inkstand, Presented by the Lady Mayors and the Ladies of York.
17. Silver Table, Presented by the Corporation of the Town of Birmingham.
18. Silver Vase, Presented by the Danish Residents in London.
19. Indian Bangle, or Armband, of Gold and Jewels, Presented by Lord Harris.
20. Brooch, Presented by the Prince of Wales to Her Majesty on the occasion of his Marriage.
21. Pendant Locket, Presented by the Prince of Wales to various Members of the English and Danish Royal Families on his Marriage.
22. Locket, Presented by the Prince of Wales to his Private Friends.
23. Brooch, Presented by the Prince of Wales to his Private Friends.
24. Bracelet, The Gift of Her Majesty to the Princess Christian of Denmark.

From THE TIMES, November 19, 1864.

The MARRIAGE of His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD PRINCE of WALES and Her Royal Highness ALEXANDRA PRINCESS of DENMARK. (Day & Son, 1864.)

This volume opens with a Dedication to the Princess of Wales of one of the most magnificent works ever produced by the combination of the lithographer's art and the skill of the historian's pen. Dr. Russell has prefixed to his narrative an epitome of the weddings of the Princes of Wales from that of Edward the Black Prince and the Fair Maid of Kent to that of the late Prince of Wales (George IV.) and Caroline of Brunswick. But the last wedding was not more a deplorable foil to that bright and happy union commemorated here than its record was inferior to this record in artistic design and the lustrous embellishments which illustrate its events. We see here what lithography is capable of producing in its most recent developments, and under the most favourable auspices, when there is a national demand for a superb memorial; and the taste, spirit, and capacity of those who co-operated have fulfilled this desire by a superlative result.

In Plate I. we have very faithful portraits of the Prince and Princess themselves, based, as we should infer, on the most successful photographs which have yet been taken of the royal pair; and that of the Princess especially most graceful and most pleasing. Then come woodcuts, bold and vigorous, of the Chateau of Bernsdorf, a few miles from Copenhagen, where the Princess was educated, and of the Church of Roskilde, a very characteristic edifice, with the Tomb-house of the Kings of Denmark. The record of the preparations for the wedding proceeds until we have a representation of the Royal Yacht off Margate, on the moonlight night of the 6th of March, 1863; then the suite of Her Majesty, the Nore, the Fair Maid of Kent, with other ships dressed and manned in the manner customary on such festive occasions, and a woodcut of the reception of the Princess at Gravesend, as preliminary to the coloured lithograph which represents the procession of the royal bridal party through the decorated avenue of the Bricklayers' Arms station. The preparations which had been made at London Bridge, under the superintendence of Mr. Bunning, the City architect, with a taste and magnificence which left nothing to be desired, are commemorated here in a coloured lithograph with the most scrupulous exactness and the most happy effect. In fact, the Corporation of London, on the testimony of this engraving, never made a more tasteful and beautiful display than the triumphal arch, with its appropriate accessories, through which the Prince and Princess passed on their way to enter the City, where the citizens were awaiting them with an enthusiasm which knew no bounds. As a further stage of the procession, the appropriate decorations of the Mansion House made a prominent display; while, in the pictorial representation of them here, there is a judicious suppression of the energy with which the ovation was intensified at this point, and, as a fact, we know, did occasion for a time a very painful amount of anxiety and alarm.

Women and boys fainting, and torn and trampled upon, all stained with mud, were with difficulty saved from a dreadful death in the midst of the popular rejoicing. The bystanders, in their extremity, threw those who were nearly lifeless into the carriages of the procession. The horses of the Guards were for once pained in till their ribs ached, and the men with difficulty kept their seats on the frightened animals. To add to the confusion and disorder of the scene, the ground was slippery in consequence of the rain, so that it was difficult for men and horses to keep their feet. Once, a Life Guardsman, horse and all, came down with a crash which made his cuirass ring, and caused the Princess so much alarm that she rose in the carriage with a cry and look of distress, which was only removed by seeing the officer, who kept his seat gallantly, slowly rising up, and bearing his horse once more against the crowd.

Thus runs the truthful narrative of the recording pen, to which it was hardly desirable to add the pictorial representation of this dire confusion, and of which we can scarcely realize the occurrence when we retrace the procession again winding round the colonnade of St. Paul's, with stately equanimity, amid the vociferous cheers and wavings of cambric by the metropolitan fair.

In addition to the forty-two splendid Plates, beautifully produced in colour—which open to our view with vivid truthfulness a panorama at once grand and historical, full of momentous and touching interest, and unsurpassed in our time—we have four pages comprising the "Marriage Attestation Deed," giving exact fac-similes of the signatures of fifty-two Royal and Distinguished Personages, witnesses of the marriage, and others. These four pages alone greatly enhance the value of the book, and form a very important degree, having been clearly and accurately done after the originals. The twenty-two Coloured Plates forming that portion devoted to the jewelry, &c., are particularly charming, and bring before us, in brilliant and sparkling array, some fine specimens of the art, tempting and dazzling in the extreme.

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